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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS.

Arrival of the Matanzas from New-Orleans.

Important Intelligence by Way of Cairo.

The Rebels Attack Gen. Banks on His Retreat from Grand Ecore.

The Enemy Beaten With a Loss of 1,000 Men and 9 Pieces of Artillery.

RUMORS OF A DISASTER TO GEN. STEELE.

Reported Capture of His Supply Train and Its Escort.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans April 26, via Havana April 28, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The news had reached New-Orleans of the evacuation of Grand Ecore by Gen. BANKS, and of his retreat upon Alexandria. There was no news of the battle alleged to have taken place on the 24th, news of which comes via Cairo. The New-Orleans papers, being under very strict military censorship, published nothing up to the 26th concerning Gen. BANKS' retreat, and possibly it may not be true, as it is not otherwise confirmed.

THE NEWS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, May 3.

By the arrival of the steamer *Belle* from Memphis we have one day's later dates from Memphis, and advices from Alexandria, Red River, to the 24th of April, at which place Gen. BANKS was then, and in a good position.

The rebels had followed our forces from Grand Ecore, and when near Cane River an engagement took place, in which the rebels lost 1,000 men and 9 pieces of artillery.

Our gunboats are safe, notwithstanding the wild rumors to the contrary.

We have news of a small disaster to our arms in Arkansas. Gen. MARMADUKE attacked and captured a train, with an escort, after a sharp fight. Report says he took one thousand prisoners, two hundred and forty wagons and seven pieces of artillery.

This needs confirmation.

Guerrillas had lately captured and burned the steamer *Hastings*, and fired into the steamer *Benefit*, killing the Captain and two others.

Twelve thousand bales of cotton were burned by the rebels in the vicinity of Camden, previous to their evacuation of the place.

The hospital steamer *McDougal* has arrived from Vicksburgh with one hundred and sixty-three sick and wounded from the army on Red River. Sixty nine were left at Memphis. She proceeds to Louisville.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Execution of Spies and Smugglers at Memphis—Stringent Measures of Gen. Washburne—Military Movements.

MEMPHIS, Monday, May 2,
via CAIRO, Tuesday, May 3.

Several arrests were made to-day of parties charged with smuggling contraband goods to FORREST.

The execution of SMITH on Friday last, and the condemnation of another man yesterday for this offence gives significance to these arrests.

Gen. WASHBURNE is determined to break up the business of smuggling in this city.

Military movements are on foot, but they are contraband at present.

Victory in Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Wednesday, May 4.

A detachment of the First Colorado Cavalry had a fight yesterday with a band of Cheyennes numbering 200, at Cedar Cañon, on the South Platte. The Indians were totally routed, with a loss of 25 killed, and 35 to 40 wounded. Over 100 horses were captured. One soldier was killed and one wounded.

Gov. EVANS has requested the Department Commander to place camps of soldiers at convenient distances along the route to Colorado and have emigrants supply trains escorted to and from camps.

Late advices from Fort Whipple, Arizona, speak of much trouble to the miners from the Apaches, and express the opinion the subjugation of the Indians is a necessity to the peace and prosperity of the Territory.

There is nothing important from New-Mexico.

The Connecticut Legislature.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, May 4.

The State Legislature convened in this city to-day.

The Senate selected Hon. JOHN T. ADAMS, of Norwich, for President *pro tem.*, and appointed H. LYND HARRISON, of Branford, Clerk.

The House organized by the choice of Hon. JOHN S. RICE, of Farmington, for Speaker; WM. T. ELMER, of Middletown, for Clerk, and JOHN R. BUCK, of Glastenbury, Assistant Clerk.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM's message is a lengthy one, giving a general statement of the affairs of the State and its public institutions. He speaks of the proposed amendment of the State Constitution to give electors in the military service of the United States the privilege of voting, and recommends the support of the State militia by taxation of those whose interests are to be guarded. He concludes by declaring that opposition to the General Government must be met with opposition to the rebellion.

The Methodist Conference Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 4.

At the Methodist General Convention to-day the Rev. Dr. CURRY made an address, which was very feebly applauded. He spoke in favor of having colored ministers in all the conferences. He was opposed to the formation of separate conferences for colored people. They must be brought into close connection with the white population he thought.

Rev. Dr. MOODY said he thought that God Almighty was going to give us an exodus of the whole colored concern to South America. After we get this little family difficulty settled and the funeral over, we will then push on to the Isthmus of South America, clear out Mexico, and give the people of color preëmption right to that territory.

During the speech of Dr. MOODY the greatest excitement prevailed, and when he sat down, the resolution of Mr. RILEY to appoint a committee on the state of colored members of the church, was carried by acclamation.

A Soldier Shot.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, May 3.

Private JAMES MCCARTHY, a recruit of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, was shot dead at 8½ o'clock this evening, while attempting to desert from the Conscript Camp at Grapevine Point.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

GEN. GRANT ON DISCIPLINE.

Gen. GRANT, by General Order, calls the particular attention of officers to regulations requiring all official correspondence to be conducted through proper channels. Violations of the regulations will be treated hereafter as disobedience of orders and will subject the writers of such communications to arrest.

That portion of the Military Department of Kansas, embracing the Indian Territory and Fort Smith, has been merged into the Department of Arkansas, and Gen. BLUNT has been ordered to report in person at Fort Leavenworth.

GEN. GRANT ON TENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

Gen. GRANT has issued an order calling the attention of officers to general orders of 1862, providing for the issue of common wall or Sibley tents. When troops refuse to accept shelter tents they will not be furnished with any. Troops in garrison, at stations or on detachments can construct huts, if they prefer them to shelter tents. Quartermasters are prohibited from issuing tents other than the kind provided, no matter by whom requisitions are approved, or by whose orders issues are directed to be made, until otherwise ordered through the Adjutant-General of the army. Any one who shall issue or direct the issue of tents other than as prescribed will be tried by court-martial or reported for summary dismissal.

RELIEF TO CIVILIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In order to relieve the families of persons who have leased abandoned estates from Treasury agents in North Carolina, Commissaries of Subsistence in that district are authorized to sell to such individuals commissary stores at a rate of twenty-five per cent. over prices charged officers of the army by Government.

THE MILITARY RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY.

The scheme for a military railway from Kentucky, through East Tennessee to North Alabama, as recommended not long since by the President, has again been revived by Gen. FOSTER before the House Military Committee. No conclusion was reached, but a bill providing for the construction of such a road will be probably reported.

GEN. BLAIR'S CASE.

Gen. BLAIR's case will probably be settled in the House by the adoption of a resolution declaratory of the law governing military resignations and taking the position that a person having tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, he is no longer in service.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

The bill which passed the House to-day, guaranteeing to the States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown by rebellion a republican form of Government, was previously amended in several important particulars. Instead of one-tenth, as originally reported, a majority of the people is required to take part in the election of delegates preliminary to the reëstablishment of a State Government, and those who have held office merely ministerial or military below the grade of Colonel are not debarred from voting. The delegates to the State Convention are to be elected by the loyal white male citizens, who are required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, and until the United States shall have recognized a republican form of State Government, the provisional Governor, who is authorized to be appointed by the President, is to see that this act, and the laws of the United States, and laws of the State Government that was overthrown by the rebellion, are faithfully executed within the State, but no law or usage whereby any person who was heretofore held in involuntary servitude shall be recognized.

The following provisions are to be incorporated in the new State Constitutions:

First—The person who has held or exercised any office either civil or military, State or Confederate, except the office be merely municipal, or military below the grade of Colonel, under the usurping power, shall have the right to vote for or be a member of the Legislature or Governor.

Second—Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons guaranteed in the said State.

Third—No debt, State or Confederate, created by or under the sanction of the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State.

The bill further provides that every person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, in the rebel service, State or Confederate, except the office be merely municipal or military below the grade of Colonel, is declared not to be a citizen of the United States.

The bill has yet to be acted upon by the Senate.

Representative GRINNELL, of Iowa, and several others voted for it under protest, because of the clause confining the elective franchise to white persons.

NAVAL EXPEDITION INTO VIRGINIA.

Commodore FOXHALL A. PARKER, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, reports to the Department that on the 27th ult., Acting Master HILL, commanding the United States steamer *Currituck*, succeeded in destroying two thousand bushels of grain which was in process of transportation to Richmond.

On the 29th, another expedition under command of Acting Volunteer Lieut. HOOKER, was sent to Carter's Creek, which succeeded in destroying eleven boats and canoes, a large quantity of grain, and a number of log huts, said to have been used as barracks by the rebel soldiers.

On approaching these the landing party, consisting of twenty-five seamen, fell in with a company of rebel cavalry, who mistook the force for the advance guard of a much larger one, and immediately fled. The contrabands report that they had previously destroyed a large amount of commissary stores provided for their subsistence.

THE AMERICAN RESOLUTION ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that when the news reached England of the passage, by the unanimous vote of the House of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, protesting against the establishment of a monarchical Government in Mexico, United States Stocks declined two or three per centum, while the Confederate Loan went up in that proportion.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury department to-day, amount to nearly a million and a half of dollars.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Authority to receive subscriptions for the Ten-Forty Bonds was given first on March 23, 1864. The first subscription was made on the 25th of that month. From March 25 to May 2, inclusive, 39 days, the subscriptions amounted to $40,408,650.

By way of contrast, it may be stated that the authority to receive subscriptions for the Five-twenty Bonds was first given April 29, 1862.

The first subscription was made May 1 in that year. From May 1 to June 8, inclusive—thirty-nine days—the subscriptions amounted to only $5,626,350.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT CORRECTED.

The statement that SPENCER M. CLARK has been removed from the superintendency of the Treasury Printing Bureau is incorrect.

GEN. MARTINDALE.

Gen. MARTINDALE, late Military Governor of the District of Columbia, left Washington to-day for Fortress Monroe, to report to Gen. BUTLER.

NOMINATIONS.

The President, to-day, made the following nominations:

HENRY C. CALDWELL, for Judge of the United States Courts in Arkansas.

DELANO T. SMITH and ELISHA P. FERRY, District Tax Commissioners for Tennessee.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of C. LATHAM SHALES, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Milwaukee.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Select Committee appointed to investigate the Treasury Department transactions, commenced their proceedings to-day, and to-night they will again meet for business.

THE DRAFT.

A draft to fill up the deficiencies still existing in the following States has been ordered: Massachusetts, New-Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Kentucky and Maryland.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

THE GUNBOAT CONTRACTORS.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing for a board of competent persons to examine the claims of contractors for side-wheel gunboats, known as "double enders." It is claimed that the contracts were made under a misapprehension that the engines were required subsequently to be enlarged, and other changes made.

WISCONSIN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate what disposition had been made of the lands granted to the State of Wisconsin for the purpose of opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the waters of the Mississippi River.

PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY TAKEN FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill paying for property taken from loyal citizens during the war, excluding colored persons.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) objected, and the subject was laid over.

THE SENATORIAL QUORUM.

The resolution of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) came up as a special order, that a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of the Senators duly chosen; that if a majority of the Presidential electors, duly appointed and qualified, vote for one person, he is the President; that if the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House be cast for one person, he is the President.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said that he did not believe that a less number than a majority of the whole number of the Senators representing the States constitutes a quorum under the provision of the Constitution. It was not, in his opinion, competent for Congress to pass any measure of legislation without such a quorum as the Constitution required. Mr. DAVIS read from the journals of Congress, from the time of the formation of the Government up to the present time, showing that an actual majority of the whole body constituted a quorum, and that the first Congress adjourned from day to day, until such quorum was formed, and that their action had been uniform since. The framers of the Constitution never contemplated that there should be a sliding scale on the subject, but provided a fixed number that should constitute a quorum.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) said there were four clauses in the Constitution bearing upon this question, which removed any doubt that it meant to apply to persons duly chosen and qualified. If the proposed resolution was not adopted, a factious minority, at any time when an important measure was pending, might defeat it by absenting themselves from the Senate. As an instance, he said, South Carolina, had no Senator here to-day, and there was no power adequate to compel her to elect or choose a Representative or Senator.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill, the Senate adhered to its amendment, and agreed to a final conference.

THE QUORUM RESOLUTION AGAIN.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) said that all the precedents were against the views taken by the Senator from Maryland since the formation of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON said it was plain that under the Constitution we had the right to adopt such rules for the government of our own body as the exigencies of the times demanded. In support of the proposition, Mr. JOHNSON instanced the decision of the British Parliament.

Mr. DAVIS would like to know if thirteen members getting themselves together, would constitute a quorum?

Mr. JOHNSON said it was easy to ask questions, and the question was an extreme one, and not appropriate to the present issue.

The resolution was then adopted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Hall, Harding, Howe, Chandler, Clarke, Collamer, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Carlisle, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Powell, Riddle and Harlan—11.

THE BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Mr. WILSON called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the House bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice, and moved that the Senate recede from its amendments.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) moved that the Senate adhere to its amendments.

Mr. WILSON said that the features of the House bill did an act of justice to one of the most deserving officers of the Government, Judge-Advocate HOLT, which the Senate struck out.

Mr. HALE contended that the position of the Judge-Advocate General was purely a civil office and should not be adorned with a chapeau.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill was laid on the table.

THE QUORUM QUESTION ONCE MORE.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up his resolution that the official reporter, in making out his list, report the names of absentees.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the fact that the Senate had found itself so often without a quorum, had become notorious and shameful, and the resolution proposed that the names of absentees should be sent through the official paper of Congress to their constituencies, so that a sense of shame might compel their attendance.

The resolution was adopted.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

A REBEL IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury inform the House whether there is employed in the Treasury Department a Clerk or Assistant Register, by the name of GARNETT, and whether said GARNETT has not held a position in the rebel army, if he was not a prisoner in the Old Capitol, and who recommended him for the position he now holds in the Treasury Department.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Union,) suggested that the resolution be referred to the Select Committee now investigating the affairs of the Treasury Department.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) said he brought no charges against the Treasury Department. He had no feeling on the subject, but thought the inquiry was proper as this GARNETT had been a Captain in the rebel army.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, (Union,) hoped that the resolution would be acted on directly.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the resolution better go over until to-morrow.

Objection being thus made, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that he would consent that the resolution should be referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. SPAULDING objected.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. STEELE, of New-York, in the chair, on the Fortification Appropriation Bill.

The bill was reported to the House and passed with amendments, for repairs at Great Brewster, Lovell's and Deer Islands, in Boston harbor, appropriating $50,000 therefor, and for repairs to the sea wall at Buffalo $37,500.

THE ECKELS' AND DAVIS' LETTERS.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) obtained unanimous consent to make a statement.

Mr. VOORHEES said that two gentlemen of his State had been cruelly wronged and outraged, and he expressed the hope that the facts of the case would afford a lesson of decency and justice for the future. The gentleman from Ohio (GARFIELD) had chosen his (VOORHEES') district for an assault on two of his personal and political friends, who are thus made the victims of party malice. At the time the gentleman from Ohio (GARFIELD) brought forward what he claimed to be true copies of letters from Judge ECKELS and JOHN G. DAVIS, addressed to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, recommending a young man named RANKIN for a position in the rebel army, he (VOORHEES) denounced the letters to be forgeries. The gentleman from Ohio (GARFIELD) said that he would produce the letters, but he did not, and he (VOORHEES) called upon him (GARFIELD) to do so now. The copies of the letters even did not meet the bold and defiant promise of the gentleman, (GARFIELD,) who should either have the manliness to make good the charge, or retract all that he has said. The character of Judge ECKELS and of Mr. DAVIS would not suffer at the hands of the gentleman from Ohio, (GARFIELD,) nor would the Democratic party be injured in any way by his blows. He (VOORHEES) claimed it as a high honor that Judge ECKELS and Mr. DAVIS were his friends.

Mr. VOORHEES then proceeded to prove, by letters from Judge ECKLES and Mr. DAVIS, and by the assertion of others, whose characters were unimpeachable, that these letters were base, impudent and deliberate forgeries, and that they were acknowledged to be such by the spy who forged them, and from whom the gentleman from Ohio (GARFIELD) obtained the copies. This was nothing more nor less than a conspiracy to ruin the characters, and, perhaps, take the lives, of two most excellent private citizens. If it were not for the serious character of the transaction, he would have pronounced the matter as the most stupendous jest of this jesting Administration.

Mr. VOORHEES, in conclusion, said that he had proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that RANKIN forged the letters, and had left witnesses of the forgery. This whole matter was without a parallel for atrocity. Judge ECKLES had no hope for the restoration of the liberty or peace of the country while the Republican party remained in power, and in this he (VOORHEES) was that gentleman's true representative. Mr. DAVIS formerly represented the Terre Haute District, and was no stranger here. All who had served with him would bear willing testimony to his high integrity and patriotic bearing.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said that he had not heard that Judge ECKLES denied the genuineness of the letter attributed to him until this morning. In presenting the copies of the letters he (GARFIELD) did not pretend it was such evidence as was admissible in a court of justice. The letters were put into the hands of the Chief of Police in Nashville, and the person doing so certified under oath as to their genuineness. They were presented to the General-in-Chief and himself (GARFIELD.) Indiana officers were consulted upon the subject, and they came to the conclusion, almost unanimously, that the letters were genuine. He (GARFIELD) had submitted, accordingly, traced copies, which were read to this House. The answer made by the gentleman (VOORHEES) was a printed paper published in Indiana, and this was called the evidence on which the House were to believe that the letters were forged in that State.

Why did not the gentleman produce the original letter from Mr. HAYS?

Mr. VOORHEES replied: The paper was accompanied by a letter from that gentleman, who said he had the statement of HYDE, showing that within his personal knowledge the letters of July, 1863, were written in Indianapolis.

Mr. GARFIELD resumed—The gentleman spoke of the moral impossibility of Judge ECKLES and Mr. DAVIS writing these letters, but there was to his mind no stronger probability than the fact that RANKIN knew that these gentlemen were personally known to BRECKINRIDGE, and on these letters the young man was willing to risk his life in passing through the rebel line. Was it reasonable to believe that he would attempt to present forged papers to one who knew the signatures? This was strong moral evidence. He would not have dared to go with these letters unless he knew the character of the men who were averse to the war and its continuance. He (GARFIELD) had not, in producing the copies of the letters, contemplated a deliberate attack. He only wished to say, that, throughout the Army of the Cumberland, these two gentlemen were believed to be in sympathy and correspondence with the South. Gen. ROSECRANS expresses his full belief in the genuineness of the letters. The evidence coming through the newspaper press was not conclusive, to his mind, that the letters are forgeries. He wanted the original affidavits. If convinced that they are forgeries, no pride of opinion would exclude a retraction.

Mr. VOORHEES said he thought the gentleman would be prompt to retrace his statement especially after their recent private conversation. If the gentleman was not convinced that the letters were forgeries, he was the only exception.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill guaranteeing a republican government to rebellious States.

MR. COX'S SPEECH.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) commenced his speech by saying: "My heart's desire and prayer to God is for peace and union to this distracted land. While urging undiminished and increased exertions by our army and navy to secure union, I have been ever ready to heal the wounds and check the ravages of war by all rational methods used among civilized nations. To those who can entertain but one idea at a time, this position has seemed inconsistent; but to those who have read history it will appear that to check strife and restore harmony in civil or international conflict, negotiation and friendliness are indispensable." We had mournfully, though constantly, by vote and voice, upheld the sword, lest even a worse alternative—eternal separation and prolonged strife—should be our fate. The miseries which this war has entailed have not been the work of the Northern Democracy; and if disunion comes through the open doors of Janus—if recognition of Southern independence comes through war or its disasters, the Democracy are not responsible for the odium, and, with his word and aid, shall never be held responsible. Five months have gone since the Amnesty Proclamation was issued, but we see no signs of thousands of Southern citizens rushing to embrace the amnesty. Indeed, it is conceded that the rebellion is now more formidable than ever. Unlike the acts of grace granted by Kings to their recusant subjects, there is no general taking of the oath, no genuine movement toward the restoration of the seceded States, but a fiercer spirit of resistance produced by the unwise and exasperating policy of the Executive. There is one chief defect in the President's plan. It is the structure built upon his Proclamation of Emancipation. The same defect is observable in the bill of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. DAVIS.) That, too, is based on the one-tenth system and the policy of forced emancipation. He proposes to "guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government." This is the title of the bill. Mr. COX, in opposing it, denied, first, that these State Governments are overthrown; and second, that his plan substitutes a republican form. This plan is to appoint provisional Brigadier-Governors, who are to be charged with the civil administration until a State Government shall be recognized as his bill provides. He requires an oath to the Constitution to be taken, which is very well; but by whom? By one-tenth of the people. They shall be sufficient to construct the new State, whose republican form of government is already dictated to them by the bill from the gentleman from Maryland. They "*shall*" abolish Slavery. Then the other steps are to be taken, and the new republican State is to be recognized. In some of its features this bill is an improvement upon the rickety establishment proposed by the President; but it is obnoxious to the same objection. It is a usurpation of the sovereignty of the people by the Federal functionaries, and it regards the old States as forever destroyed. Mr. COX argued both plans are objectionable, because of the mode of construction and the kind of fabric to be rebuilt.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. COX said: The fact that war has come and that separation is impossible make more urgent the ascendancy of a party whose first and only preference is for the Union through compromise, who shall at least be allowed to try the experiment of reconciling the States by guarantees similar to those proposed in 1861. If it be found impossible to restore the old association of States by such negotiations, then, and not till then, can statesmen begin properly to ponder the other problems connected with subjugation and recognition. He regretted that any one, especially his colleague (Mr. LONG) should have anticipated these questions, and expressed his preference between the alternative of a war of subjugation and a recognition of Southern independence. He regarded either alternative as premature. We may yet, he said, change the war from the diabolic purposes of those in power, by changing that power to other hands, and we are not ready to sever our Union while that hope remains. Of the two evils of subjugation or recognition he made choice of—neither. He proceeded at length to show how the Union might be restored, by reaching the individual South; and gave illustrations from history, where statesmanship, through moderation had crowned the victories of war by the victories of peace and kindness. He declared for victories without reprisals, and the conduct of the war, on such a policy as would not change our system of government into a centralized and military despotism.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) replied to the former remarks of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, with reference to the administration of Gen. BANKS in Louisiana. The President had been true to the principles of human liberty, as affecting both whites and blacks; and so with Gen. BANKS, who had shown it by his principles, through a life of integrity and ability. Any temporary disaster should go for nothing, for that gentleman would rise superior to any attacks of his enemies, and would redeem the territory west of the Mississippi from the thraldom of rebel sway. Louisiana was not only free from Slavery through the President's Proclamation, but free through the character of its own people. Freedom has become the public policy of that State, and now wages are paid for labor and schools, and other blessings follow the great reform. It was, he said, necessary that we should understand the legal and constitutional relations of the people and the National Government. The responsibility of the war was in the institution of Slavery, and its intrinsic incompatibility with freedom always and everywhere from the beginning. It was claimed by prominent leaders that there would be a revolution in the North, which would accept what the South demanded, namely, a permanent separation. The question was whether we should preserve our unity as a nation restored with freedom, or permit the rude hand of despotism to rule over us. The confidence of the South was not in its armies, but in the success of the Democratic party of the North, who would, if successful, make such conditions and arrangements as to admit of Southern independence. There might be such a thing as a war democrat, but not a Democratic party in favor of the prosecution of the war. As to the Southern States, their independence has not been acknowledged by us or recognized by any other nation. They are public enemies, but not alien enemies. He believed that these States have ceased to exist as political organizations by their own act. What then remained for the Government of the United States to do. It was as perfect in jurisdiction and authority as it ever was, and this jurisdiction we intend to enforce. We have the right to fix rules and conditions for the admission of new States, which the bill under consideration proposed to do. We mean when the Union shall be restored it shall be on Republican principles; and that no new State, either from the territory of the West, or accretions from Mexico, or any of the eleven revolted States shall be admitted, if its Constitution is not Republican, according to our ideas, and we intend to maintain the doctrine that wherever Slavery exists republicanism is not, and where Slavery exists a republican form of government under the Constitution cannot be, and we give notice in the bill under consideration to all the inhabitants of the revolted States that you must form your government on the condition that involuntary servitude shall cease to exist within your districts. In the course of his remarks he advocated the setting apart of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida as a home for negroes, giving them the right of suffrage. Their numbers would be increased by immigration from the Northern States, and they have earned this right by their services in the field and their sacrifices to the cause of the country. He asked that justice be done to the negro race, and said it was our duty to elevate them, that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, rose to move the previous question, but yielded the floor to

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) who said that he had desired to analyze the provisions of the bill, and to explain in detail their operation, to show that they were not only without authority in the Constitution, but in direct conflict with its various reservations of powers to the States. He claimed that the original pretences under which the Republican party came into power were now abandoned. It appears now clearly that this party is revolutionary; that it seeks to use the powers of the Government to overthrow it, change its spirit and character, and make it what our fathers refused to make it. This bill destroys the State Governments, effectuates consolidation. It strikes at the very elemental principle of confederation. It breaks down States' rights; and they, guaranteed by the Constitution, laid as its very foundation and cornerstone, have been proved by experience and in practice to be all that the framers of the Government predicted. They have reconciled liberty and empire; they have made the individual liberty of the citizens consistent with the extent of our territory and the magnificence of our imperial domain; and these are to be destroyed under the pretence that it is authorized by the provisions of the Constitution, which guarantees to the States a Republican form of Government. The idea that this clause might be used for this purpose had occurred before, and Mr. MADISON refuted it, as it was hoped, forever, in the *Federalist*. As long, therefore, as the Republican forms are continued by the States they are guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. These States are either in or out of the Union. If they are in the Union they are entitled to the benefits and subject to the duties imposed by the Constitution. If they are out of the Union they are foreign to the United States, and the Federal Government has no power over them except as it subjugates them.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) offered some modifications to the bill, prefaced by a preamble declaring that the so-called Confederate States are public enemies, and as they are waging an unjust war they have no right to claim a mitigation of the extreme rights of war; and further, that they are not entitled to representation in Congress, etc.

The bill provides for the appointment of Provisional Governors, and as soon as the military resistance shall be suppressed, that measures be taken for calling a convention for the formation of a State Constitution. Certain classes of persons who have voluntarily borne arms or held office under the Confederate usurpation, are excluded from voting or being elected as delegates. The condition on which such States shall be admitted include a provision that involuntary servitude shall be prohibited and freedom forever guaranteed, and that no debts created under the sanction of the usurping power shall be recognized or paid by the newly created States.

The House refused to have the preamble engrossed a part of the bill by a vote of 57 against 72.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 73; nays, 59, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Broomall, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Spaulding, Thayer, Upson, Washburne of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. William J. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Western Virginia, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chandler, Clay, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Holman, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Johnson of Ohio, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Marcy, McAllister, Middleton, Morrison, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Perry, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Ward, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Yeaman.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The House took up the bill extending to soldiers and sailors, without regard to color, the benefits of the Homestead law on rebel confiscated lands.

Messrs. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) and MILLER, of New-York, (Union,) severally advocated the passage of the bill, as not only demanded by justice, but as a means of strengthening the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) made a speech against the Republican party, which he charged with trampling under foot all personal and State rights, no matter how sacred. That party welcomed war, havoc and desolation, if by these Slavery could be abolished.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, (Union,) argued that those in arms against the United States are traitors as well as public enemies, and should as such be punished under all the rigors of the laws of war.

The House, at 20 minutes to 10 o'clock, adjourned.

Omnibusses at Night.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will oblige hundreds of your Brooklyn readers and friends if you will call the attention of the omnibus managers and owners to the propriety of running their stages to a late hour in the night, so as to enable those residents of Brooklyn who wish to visit the various places of amusement in New-York to get to the South and Fulton ferries. This is no more than an act of justice to the Brooklyn people, who contribute so largely to the support of all the omnibus lines. After 11 o'clock at night it is generally almost impossible to find a stage going to the ferries; and, as few places of amusement are out before that hour, people from Brooklyn have either to walk from the Park termination of the rail cars or else to go to the expense of a carriage. If the omnibus stages would run to the ferries until 12 this difficulty would in part be lessened. The proprietors and managers of places of amusement are also interested in this change, as hundreds of Brooklyn residents are deterred from visiting those places of amusement by the difficulty and expense of getting to the ferries at a late hour.

JOHN BROWN.

THE CHENANGO CASE.—The jury in this case reassembled last night, but in consequence of the absence of one gentleman, on account of death in his family, they adjourned, after a brief consultation, until Friday evening.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The War in the South Commenced.

Alvarez Fortifying Himself at Acapulco.

Negotiations Between Juarez and Vidaurri.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 28, 1864.

The Spanish merchant steamer *Cuba* arrived at this port a few days ago from Vera Cruz, bringing news from that place up to the 21st inst., and from Mexico City up to the 16th.

The war in the south of Mexico may be said to have already begun, ALVAREZ having openly declared against the French and in favor of JUAREZ. At the last accounts he was fortifying himself in Acapulco, which was being blockaded by some French ships-of-war. There were several American war-vessels in the harbor, whose presence there was variously commented upon by the Franco-Mexican press.

The *Sociedad* Franco-Mexican paper of the capital—says upon this subject, in its issue of the 13th, the following:

"The paragraph in the *Boletin Oficial* of Puebla, relative to the State of Guerrero, (published in our paper of the day before yesterday,) does not say that there is a North American fleet in Acapulco, but that D. JUAN ALVAREZ has distributed circulars, stating as *a fact that the ships which are at present in the port of Acapulco are not French, but North American, who are come to prevent the interventionists from getting to that place.*

It is plain that this is done to neutralize for a few days the effect that the blockade of the port of Acapulco by French vessels must have upon the natives of the State of Guerrero, and which blockade dates from the 26th of February last."

The *Estafette*, another Interventionist paper of the Capital, printed in French, says upon the same subject:

"The presence of North American ships on the coast of the Pacific is explained by the fear that is felt in San Francisco lest some day the *Alabama* should appear, signaled from the Chinese seas. The steamers that make the passage twice a month from Upper California to Panama always have on board large sums of gold and silver, which constitute a temptation for the Confederate vessel; and must be protected by the Federal navy."

The accounts from the North of Mexico concerning VIDAURRI are somewhat uncertain. The *Sociedad* says that VIDAURRI and JUAREZ could not come to an agreement—the former insisting that as he had lost his prestige in New-Leon and Cohahuila, he should be allowed to retire quietly into private life. As nothing definite was resolved upon, it was supposed that VIDAURRI would continue his resistance; but the same paper adds that it was reported at San Luis on the 2d of this month that VIDAURRI had evacuated Monterey, and gone with about thirty men to Piedras Negras.

The same paper says in another part, that VIDAURRI had left Monterey with 200 men for Lampazos, and that QUIROGA was in command of the force in that place, but that there would not be a shot fired.

In the meantime MEJIA'S Division, supported by a French column, was moving against New-Leon.

The Liberal paper published at Saltillo, JUAREZ'S headquarters, gives an official account of the offers of VIDAURRI to the President in a supplement dated March 25. It appears from this that VIDAURRI sent two Commissioners to the President with the following propositions: That the quarrel between the Supreme and State Governments should be forgotten. That no one should be liable to trial for the above. That the troops, officers and privates should be permitted to continue in the army or retire at their option. That he (VIDAURRI) offered to withdraw from the Government, and retire into private life, provided he was left untouched, and his person respected. If by the following Monday, the above Commissioners having arrived on the preceding Friday, nothing definite was determined upon, he would act as he judged most convenient. If something definite was agreed to, that all hostilities were to be immediately suspended.

The reply of the Liberal Government, dated from the War Office, and signed by the Minister at War, was to the effect that VIDAURRI, having acted as a traitor to his country, no propositions would be attended to but on unconditional submission to the Government.

The papers on both sides are of opinion that VIDAURRI has lost all his influence in the States, where he formerly commanded absolute. The *Sociedad* says, at all events VIDAURRI'S propositions will diminish on one hand his influence in New-Leon and Cohahuila, and JUAREZ'S refusal on the other to agree to them, will make VIDAURI continue his resistance as long as possible—MEJIA'S division, in the meanwhile, advancing, which would entirely change the face of things.

ORTEGA having appeared with a force, for the supposed purpose of preventing MEJIA from advancing from Matehuala in the direction of Saltillo, and of thus allowing DOBLADO to attack VIDAURRI. The above-named Franco-Mexican General moved from Matehuala to Charcas, which latter place he left on the 29th ult., in pursuit of ORTEGA, but MEJIA will meet an insuperable obstacle in his designs of uniting his forces, as is supposed, with those of CASTAGNY, from the desert nature of the country that he must march through to get to Saltillo, where everything is wanting, even to the water.

The Juarez Governor of Aguascalientes, D. JOSE MARIA CHAVEZ, was wounded and taken prisoner in an engagement with the French forces seven leagues from Zacatecas, tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The execution was ordered to take place on the 5th of this month. Notwithstanding the efforts made by his friends, the civic authorities and most distinguished persons of Zacatecas, for a pardon, no hopes were held out of its being granted. The act of adhesion to the intervention and the empire was published in Zacatecas on the 4th.

The United States Minister, Mr. CORWIN, was to leave the capital about the 20th or 25th. The only person remaining of the Embassy would be the Secretary, Mr. WM. H. CORWIN.

The Federal Congress of Mexico has been convoked by the permanent deputation who accompany JUAREZ, to meet at Saltillo. The Franco-Mexican papers ask whether the members are likely to meet now at Saltillo, when they could not be induced to meet at San Luis six months ago.

Gov. PATONI arrived at Saltillo on the 20th ult., with the quota of Durango, consisting, it is said, of 800 infantry, 400 cavalry, and three batteries. CORTINAS' force is also said to be in the field.

The correspondence from Saltillo, dated March 30, says that VIDAURRI had left Monterey and had gone to the table-land of Cartujanos, closely pursued by DOBLADO'S and CORTINAS' forces. From his having previously collected in Monterey as many mules as he was able, it is thought that he took from there a large number of troops and a quantity of warlike effects. DOBLADO left Saltillo for Monterey on the 28th ult., and PATONI was to leave on the 30th with his brigade. JUAREZ' Government, it was said, would leave on the 31st for the same place, and the troops would return to Saltillo.

Letters received in the capital from Tampico state, burned with his forces to Temapache, and that the Commander of the Juarez troops, Pavo, again occupied the port of Tuspan.

In Campeachy the native Indians were inclined to take up arms—reports having been circulated among them that they were to be deprived of their rights, such as the election of chiefs, and to be reduced to a more subject condition.

French military law is the only law that appears now to exist in Mexico, trials by court-martial being everywhere there the order of the day. A court-martial at San Luis sentenced six individuals on the 6th to be shot, who formed a part of the gang of malefactors, and five of whom were concerned lately in a murder. They were to be executed on the following day. On the above-named day, the 8th, two, found guilty of stealing, were executed at Guanajuato in pursuance of a sentence of court-martial.

Affrays continue to take place between the French troops and the guerrillas. On the 21st ult. Gen. Douai came up near Cuisillos with the band of the guerrilla chief Simon Gutierrez. The official account states that a spirited charge of cavalry, under Col. Marguerite, cost the guerrilla force more than 100 killed, over 200 horses being taken from them and a mountain mortar.

The loss on the side of the French was one sergeant killed, one Sub-Lieutenant of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, and one sergeant and a private of the same force severely wounded.

On the 6th inst. the imperial forces, commanded by Gen. Valentin Cruz, took possession of Rioverde. The Liberals, on evacuating it, took the direction of the Valle del Maez, where Major Oria was in pursuit of them with his troops.

According to the *Estafette*, Memcocet is preparing to celebrate with grand fêtes the arrival of the Archduke. The same paper adds that the Prince will arrive at Verabruz at the beginning of May and make his public entry into the Capital of the new Empire about the 20th or 25th of the same month.

Berriozabal, of whom nothing had been heard for some time past, was, according to the correspondence of the *Pajaro Verde*, moving in the direction of San Felipe with about 300 men.

In Calpulalpam there were Juarez guerillas.

Oscoio was in Tetepango with a guerilla force and still kept prisoner, D. Remigio Salgado, demanding $10,000 for his ransom.

According to the *Cronista*, Nicolas Romero and his force had withdrawn to Jilotepec with the plunder of the wagons that they attacked and burned at Arrogozafoe.

In the State of Tabasco the Liberals, says the *Restauracion* of the 15th, were divided, the quarrel being about a change of the persons who composed the Government, for which cause some of the liberal troops stationed in the districts of Teapa and Cheultalpa had published a *pronunciamiento*, not acknowledging the constitutional Vice-Governor Serra, but proclaiming in the former of the above-named districts the Licenciadro Pedrew and, in the latter D. Pedro Mendez. Serra it was said had marched out a part of the troops that he had in the capital to reduce the mutineers to order, the result of which was not precisely known, although it was asserted by others that the troops of the capital had fought with the mutineers in Teapa.

According to the same paper the light placed in one of the towers of the church of San José, at Campeachy, has been lighted since the 10th inst., a piece of news of interest to the parties sailing to that port.

At Zazatlan, as soon as the French man-of-war *Cordeliere* was signaled as in sight, the Juarez Governor of that place, say the Franco-Mexican papers, ordered the French residents there to leave, a line of fortifications to be thrown up, and a forced loan of $200,000 to be made.

The fortifications were almost entirely destroyed by a few balls from the *Cordeliere* on the morning of the Saturday in Easter week, and a shell from the French set fire to the ammunition which was in one of the earthworks, killing several officers and soldiers. The Liberals deserted the fortifications, and placed themselves out of reach of the cannon of the *Cordeliere*.

At the last accounts the French Rear-Admiral Bouet was at San Blas with the sloop *Pallas*, the man-of-war *Diamante* and the steamer *Anahuac*.

Gen. Herillier arrived at Zacatecas on the 7th, to take the command of the department.

Ortega had gone in the direction of Sonbrerete, and it was believed was going toward Durango.

From Mazatlan, Guaymas, and other Mexican ports of the Pacific, there had gone to California about 200 persons formerly employes of the Juarez Government, having at their head Gen. Placido Vega, Ex-Governor of the State of Sinaloa. Before leaving Mazatlan, the Franco-Mexican papers accuse him of having made the inhabitants pay a tax of $50,000.

Uraga, says the *Estafette*, had his headquarters lately at San Marcos, an estate to the south of Barrancas, on the road to Colima. His army consisted of 25 Generals and 7,000 soldiers. In a proclamation, which he published on the 20th ult., he announced that the French army was advancing against their position, and that it was necessary to come to an engagement.

The same paper mentions that the small French garrison at Zacualtipan was attacked by the united guerrilla forces of Romero, Tellez, Espejel and Noriega, amounting to 500, and retreated firing. The Liberals remained masters of the place, but not without suffering some loss, for some of the inhabitants, who fled precipitately from Zacualtipan, recognized in a hollow close by the dead body of the dreaded guerrilla chief Antonio Noriega, brother of the Colonel of the same name.

At Tulacingo it was reported that a load of goods coming from Tampico, and valued at $30,000, had been recently captured by the guerrillas at the village of Tianguistengo, near Zacualtipan.

In the order sent to the French garrison of the Capital on the Sunday before the mail left for Vera Cruz, the approaching arrival of the Archduke was announced, and the wish of the Emperor of the French that the French expeditionary army should accord him the same honors that they would to Napoleon III.

Gen. Rivas was at Tepic, having returned from holding a conference with Gen. Douai, at Magdalena. At the interview it was agreed to form a military line from Amatetlan to San Blas, to be guarded by 2,000 of the auxiliary troops under the command of Gen. Rivas. By this means there will be established a military line from Vera Cruz to San Blas, which will cross the whole of the Republic, or Empire, whichever it may be called.

D. Felipe Mier del Bairio, a gentleman much beloved and respected in Mexico City, has lately died there.

News from Vera Cruz.

A letter from a well informed source dated Vera Cruz, April 2, says.

I learn that Gen. Garcia, after the French left took possession of Minatitlan and issued a proclamation forbidding all thieving and plundering by his soldiers, pardoning all and assuring all but traitors of security and protection, and inviting all good citizens to return to their avocations. Everything there goes on harmoniously. Garcia's troops are well paid and well disciplined. The French, of course, tell a different story. What a shame that the true condition of things here is not better known in our own country and in Europe. I believe if Maximilian knew the real state of the case he would not come. The French landed here last week about 1,200 new troops, but that does not make up for those who left here last month, and say nothing of 200 out of 800 that died after landing at Tampico.

In Oaxaca and Guadalajara they have been defeated. In the latter place they say, beside cannon and ammunition, *the French lost six thousand men.*—a large story, but I think it will be confirmed. If what I hear is true, I should not be surprised if there should be a fight at Jalapa, and that place should soon be in possession of the Mexicans. Nor shall I be surprised if combinations are made by the Mexicans to cover all the roads hence to the Capital, so that your Uncle Max. will find "a hard road to travel."

Mr. Corwin sails for home by the next steamer.

FROM HAYTI.

News from St. Domingo—Reported Engagement at Puerto Plata—Unsuccessful Attack by the Dominicans on Hato Mayor—Capture of an English Schooner off St. Domingo by a Spanish War Steamer—The Expedition Against Monte Cristi.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Havanna, Saturday, April 30, 1864.

The Spanish steamer *Maisi* arrived here yesterday after the *Matanzas* had sailed from St. Domingo and other West Indiana ports.

Another engagement is reported to have taken place at Puerto Plata, but the particulars are not known. From the backwardness of the Spaniards to give any account, it is generally concluded that they have had the worst of it.

The *Diario*, of Santiago de Cuba, says that the insurgents attempted to attack at day-break on the 8th the town of Hato Mayor in the Seibo district, but that they were repulsed by the Spanish troops who form its garrison, and fled precipitately, but not without suffering considerably.

A schooner, with the English flag, was captured by the Spanish war-steamer *Isabel Francisca*, off Point Macori, laden with provisions for the insurgents, and was taken on the 18th inst. into the harbor of St. Domingo, where the crew were confined as prisoners on board of one of the Spanish vessels-of-war lying there. It is likewise said that there were 22 rifled cannon on board, and some war-like effects. It is very likely that the 22 rifled cannon will dwindle down to *cero* when the cargo is overhauled. It looks like a *canard*. The correspondent of the *Diario* at St. Domingo gives it as a report, without pledging himself for its veracity.

We are informed, by the same authority, that the Dominican General in the Spanish service, Alfau, left the Capital at an early hour on the 19th, at the head of a column of 3,000 men, for San Cristobal, which is only six leagues distant from the Capital, but which is held by the insurgents. A victory was expected, of course, but it may turn out otherwise.

Brigadier Palanca, a Spanish officer of experience, whose arrival in St. Domingo from Europe I mentioned a short time back, has already suffered from the fatal effects of the climate. It was expected that he would come to Santiago de Cuba for his health.

Gen. Villar, appointed second in command of the army in St. Domingo, has arrived.

The expedition against Monte Christi has not yet left Cuba. The Spanish Admiral of the West India fleet arrived there lately to superintend and will oversee the embarking and landing of the troops in St. Domingo.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The American Resolution on the Mexican Question—The Opinions of the French Press—The Recognition of the South Essential to French Success in Mexico—The Mexican Loan—Maximilian at Rome—The Emperor and Garibaldi.

Paris, Friday, April 22, 1864.

The declaration of principles on the Mexican question voted unanimously by the House of Representatives at Washington, is variously appreciated by the French press. The *Moniteur* does not even publish the resolution in its columns. The *Constitutionnel*, the leading ministerial paper, prints the last half of the resolution, so as to avoid printing the word "deplorable," which occurs in the first half, and then adds, by way of comment, that the resolution is evidently for buncombe, that the House of Representatives does not dictate, nor even indicate the policy of the Government, that this same House voted a resolution of thanks to Commodore Wilkes, and two weeks afterward the Government gave up Mason and Slidell, and it then copies a long article from the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, to prove these views of the case, and another from the *Journal of Commerce*, of New-York, in the same sense. The *Constitutionnel* thus gives a certain importance to this resolution while professing to prove it without importance. The *France*, another Government paper, which seemed also to wince at the word "deplorable," for in one number it only gave the sense of the resolution, without adopting its words, publishes the resolution entire in its last evening's issue, and precedes it with the following comment: "The American lower House of Congress has unanimously adopted the following grave resolution in regard to Mexico." The *Patrie*, another Government paper, after two attempts at slurring it over, finally swallowed the resolution last evening, "deplorable" and all, but without any special editorial comment.]

The *Opinion Nationale*, Republican paper, treats the case differently. This paper was the first to publish the resolution in full, and by this publication to force the others to notice it. The *Opinion* considers the resolution as an indication of future trouble, and opposes the unhappy idea the French Government has had of leaving its flag for six years in Mexico. It thinks that this vote of the House, instead of being an electioneering scheme and not in harmony with the probable action of the Government, is, on the contrary, founded on the views and wishes of the Government, as is shown by the fact that the resolution was introduced by Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, an officer who would hardly take so grave a step without first consulting the Government.

The *Siècle* and the *Temps*, Republican papers, and the *Débats*, Orleanist paper, publish the resolution in full, the two first treating it as a serious demonstration, and the latter allowing it to pass thus far without comment.

But the most extraordinary appreciation of the resolution appeared two days ago in the paper of M. de Girardin, the *Presse*, a Liberal journal. This paper, which is credited by the public with receiving the inspirations of M. Gaillardet on the American question, but which has made for the last year of the whole question the most deplorable *gâchis* we have yet seen in the history of respectable journalism, publishes the last half of the resolution, and then says: "We must not attach any present importance to this vote. The *Constitutionnel* recalls with propriety the vote which was given Capt. Wilkes in the affair of the *Trent*. This vote did not prevent the Government at Washington from giving liberty, a few days afterward, to Messrs. Mason and Slidell. We are not to judge the institutions of America by those of England. Such a vote, which would have a very grave importance in the House of Commons, loses very greatly its gravity when pronounced in the House of Representatives. This House in the United States is neither a power nor a Government; so far as regards the direction of official policy *it is a sort of club*."

So there, gentlemen Representatives, your affairs are settled! After that I was going to say, *il faut tirer l'échelle!* But M. de Girardin took a different view of the matter from his associate editor, and in this evening's edition of the *Presse* he corrects the singular appreciation of the previous evening. The contrary, says the chief editor of the *Presse*, is the truth; this declaration of the American House of Representatives is of very great importance, and it is important for the very reason that the *Courrier des Etats Unis* and the *Constitutionnel* say it is not important; because it is *an electoral necessity*. The United States is a representative country; if its Congressmen vote such a resolution as an electioneering scheme, it is evident, says M. de Girardin, that the country approves it, and in this way it acquires its gravity. Thus the *Courrier des Etats Unis* builds up a whole column of very plausible argument, based upon the proposition that the vote is of no importance because it is "an electoral necessity," while *La Presse* finds that the vote is very important for this same reason!

M. de Girardin then continues: "This public sentiment, it must be expected, will show itself by acts, and not only by words, on the first favorable occasion. The European Governments do not take enough account of the American character. This is a great mistake. It is not by closing their eyes that they avoid peril; it is in opening them, and in opening them quick enough!"

The *Opinion Nationale* quotes the New-York Times and the New-York *Herald* to show that the declaration of the House of Representatives is a serious demonstration; and the *France*, emphasizing the words of the *Herald*, to the effect that so soon as the rebellion is put down, the million of men who will then be set free, will make short work of the European monarchy in Mexico, says: "So it will be seen that we were always right in advising a recognition of the South as the only means of giving stability to the new order of things in Mexico."

In effect, the Secessionists are delighted at the new situation which, they imagine, is created by this resolution. They attempt, by every means in their power, to convert the French Government and people to the doctrine that if the rebellion does not succeed, neither will the French schemes in Mexico succeed. Their hopes of intervention have, therefore, been revived by this action of the American Congress; but, like all former hopes, these, too, are quite sure to be disappointed.

The subscription books for the Mexican Loan were opened three days ago, at the office of the Crédit Mobilier, in the Place Vendome, and the French journals will tell you that the loan is being taken with great rapidity, and, the Ministerial papers add, with great enthusiasm. No details of the amount subscribed thus far have been published; but if we are to judge by the numbers at the door of the office, the word "rapidity" is a little too strong, and the word "enthusiasm" an enormous stretch of the imagination. For the national French loans we are in the habit of seeing a chain of men and women in waiting under the arcades of the Treasury building as long as half the distance around your Park, the largest proportion of whom sleep all night in their places, under the guardianship of the Police; but one can count on his fingers all the persons standing in chain at the door of the Crédit Mobilier, and we have not yet heard of a single individual sleeping all night on the cold pavement for a chance at the Mexican Loan!

Nevertheless, this loan, on account of the indirect guarantees it has obtained in France, and the favorable terms on which it is offered, will no doubt be all taken, but minus the "rapidity" and the "enthusiasm." The suppression by the Government for two days of the resolution of the House of Representatives, referred to above, was attributed to the fact that it arrived at Paris the day the subscription books were opened for the Mexican Loan, and the Government naturally desired to remove all causes which might check the "enthusiasm" of the public in subscribing. The resolution has undoubtedly produced a certain effect against the loan.

The Emperor Maximilian must have had his pleasure excursion to Rome singularly dampened by this unwelcome warning from Washington. Their Mexican Majesties only visited three persons at Rome, but these three represent the head and front of Catholicity as a divine and political institution—the Pope and Messrs. Antonelli and Merode. The Archduke has already had two false starts. This league with the politico-religious intriguers of Rome may well be called a third. For what could be more blasting to his future prosperity than the parting blessing of such an intriguing trio? But the Prince has taken his last adieu, and is to-day on the high sea, steaming toward his destination. The rest of his history is to be written in the New World.

The Russians are again on the Pruth! This is the alarm-cry which comes to us from the East. Is it a true or a false alarm? The statement is as firmly maintained in some quarters as it is denied in others; but we cannot remain long ignorant on such a question. It is certain that Russia is throwing a large force on all her European frontier, and that there are certain indications of her desire to again awaken the Eastern question.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning denies, in a semi-official article on the subject, that the Emperor ever said to Lord Clarendon that he was struck with admiration at the manner in which Garibaldi was received in England. The word "admiration," according to the *Constitutionnel*, was *de trop*; and we can well conceive that His Majesty was quite incapable of having expressed himself in that manner on such a subject.

Turf Record.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE.

The previous trots, inaugurating the opening of the season over this track, have excited considerable attention, less on account of the intrinsic value of the purses which were contended for than for the entry of several green horses, new to the trotting turf of Long Island. It will be remembered that in his first trot on this track, so high were the anticipations of the *cognoscenti* concerning the gelding *Gen. Grant*, that 3 to 1 was freely laid on his winning. His ignoble defeat is also a recorded fact. *Stonewall Jackson* proved himself so good a horse in this trot and the one which ensued—in which he again defeated the *General* with ridiculous ease, owing to the extreme nervousness of the latter, and the utter inability of his driver to get him down into a fair and square trot—that a repetition of the same results in the trot of yesterday was deemed a foregone conclusion. There are, however, no certainties in racing or trotting, even under the most favorable circumstances of public performances, and they are materially reduced when one has something remarkably good—which has done so much in private—and kept so entirely "shady" as to lead to the belief that both owner and trainer knew what they were about, and the thorough value of the stock they possessed—the confidence being enhanced by the knowledge that the animal in question was in the reliable hands of Hiram Woodruff, who, although he has driven many bad horses, always drives to win—and the public are thoroughly acquainted with that fact.

The colt to whom this special allusion is made, is the br. g. *Dexter*, owned by Mr. George Alley, who, it is reported, purchased him some time since for $400, he had been entered in the previous purses, but yesterday was his first appearance in public, and the knowledge that he was to be pulled out at last and enter into competition with the hitherto invincible *Stonewall Jackson*, attracted the largest attendance of the trotting fraternity that has been assembled on the Fashion Course this season. Among others were noticed Commodore Vanderbilt, Messrs. Felter, Harry Genet, Hoagland, Geo. P. Labetut, William Wheelan, Thomas Stewart, John Wilson, Harry Vandewater, Sam, McLaughlin, Isaac Woodruff, "Creep" Collins, Frank Swift, George Barnes, Charles Whooley, Old Harry Whooley, Jake Somersdayke, Ben Johnson, Alderman Bliss of the Seventeenth, (Brooklyn,) George Alley, and many other celebrities of the trotting turf, who exhibited much interest in the result of the début of "the green one" whom Hiram Woodruffe was to introduce to them. So strong was the impression throughout the morning that *Dexter* was a good thing, that he was backed at even against the field, which included *Stonewall Jackson*, *Lady Collins* and *General Grant*, and subsequently had the call at odds. In the pools that were sold prior to the start *Dexter* brought $130 and $160 against *Stonewall's* $95 and $90; and in one of $100 *Dexter* brought against the $60 of *Stonewall*, whilst the other two coupled fetched, respectively, $16, $26 and $10. The above quotation ruling the betting, and the speculative pulse of the public.

Those who were down on the track early in the morning, or in stereotyped phraseology, "took time by the forelock,"—though why the venerable gentleman with the scythe and hour-glass should be pictured with a forelock, for people to take hold of, we have never been able to understand,—were gratified by the sight of quite a number of trotting celebrities, and celebrities in embryo out at exercise, some eighteen or twenty, being put through an appearance.

THE TROT.

First heat.—After two or three vain attempts at scoring, a tolerably good start was effected, *Dexter* having the inside position, *Stonewall Jackson* next, *Lady Collins* third—*General Grant* getting a bad start through breaking on coming up to the score. *Dexter* and *Stonewall* took the first turn, the former having a slight lead, and trotting thoroughly within himself, *Lady Collins* being in their rear. In this order they passed the first quarter in 37 seconds. Nearing the half-mile, *Stonewall* began closing the gap which *Dexter* had opened, the latter still going easily, and thus the half-mile was passed in 1:13¾. Nearing the three-quarter pole *Stonewall* went off his feet, which allowed *Lady Collins* to get up to him. *Dexter* still held a strong lead, and came round the lower turn into the home stretch at a swinging trot, *Stonewall* in his rear, close pressed by *Lady Collins*; no further alteration took place, *Dexter* coming home the easiest of winners by half a dozen lengths, in 2:33.

Second Heat—There was little betting of any account, the ease with which *Dexter* had won the previous heat inducing the belief that his victory was a dead certainty; hence offers of 2 to 1 on him went begging. A good square start was effected this time, *Dexter* and *Stonewall* passing the score and taking the turn lapped together, but passing it *Stonewall* broke, which gave *Dexter* a strong lead, and allowed *Lady Collins* to take the second place. This order was maintained to the quarter pole, which was passed in 37¾ seconds. *Dexter* still led, *Stonewall* closing his gap with *Lady Collins*, and lapping her close on the half mile, where he went off his feet again. At the three-quarters *Dexter* broke, and the mare got close up to him, but at the turn into the home stretch she went up herself, and resigned in favor of *Stonewall*, who took the lead, but was quickly dispossessed of it by *Dexter*. A pretty little spirit ensued, but *Jackson* kept breaking, while *Dexter* kept on his steady trot, and won handily, *Stonewall* being on the run as they passed the score in 2:36.

Third Heat.—There was no betting of any account, 4 to 1 being freely offered on *Dexter* without finding takers. After three attempts a good start was effected between *Dexter* and *Stonewall*, *Lady Collins* being close up. At the turn *Stonewall* broke into a run, which gave *Dexter* a strong lead, and he continued to open a wide gap to the quarter which he passed in 37 seconds, (*Lady Collins* being second.) The half mile was passed without alteration in 1:13. Here *Stonewall* commenced closing up the gap. *Dexter* maintained a long and strong lead throughout the back stretch, and came round the lower turn, with the same undeniable advantage at a swinging pace. The trot was now virtually over, for Hiram, easing *Dexter*, came home at his leasure the easiest of winners in 2:34¾.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Pleasure Grounds, Wednesday, May 4, at 2¾ P. M. Purse No. 7, $100. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

Hiram Woodruff names br. g. *Dexter*, 1—1—1.
J. Lovett names b. g. *Stonewall Jackson*, 2—2—2.
F. Creegan names s. m. *Lady Collins*, 3—3—3.
A. Carpenter names br. g. *Gen. Grant*, dis.

TIME.

1st heat—2:33; quarter 37 secs.; half 1:13¾.
2d heat—2:36; quarter 37¾ secs.; half 1:16.
3d heat—2:34¾; quarter 37 secs.; half 1:13.

The following were drawn:
J. F. Nodine names g. g. Pleasure Boy.
H. Weed names br. m. Milk Maid.
D. Mace names br. m. Lady Lambert.
S. McLaughlin names g. g. Sam.
J. Lovett names s. m. Lady Winthrop.
D. Pfifers names g. m. Crinoline.
H. F. Jones names br. m. The Thomas Mare.
Owner names b. m. Lady Tompkins.
Owner names br. g. General Grant.

DEXTER.

This new candidate for trotting honors is by *Hambletonian*, out of an American star mare; he is a fine, slashing gelding, rich brown in color, showing great strenth, bone and muscle, and shows all the characteristics of his sire, most especially in the propelling power he possesses in the hind quarters. He is yet comparatively green, and, if he continues to improve in form, he will prove a most formidable competitor on the trotting turf. It is said that his owner has been already offered $8,000 for his purchase.

The Mississippi Valley Fair.—This is the last of the great fairs to be given in aid of the Sanitary Commission. We trust our citizens, who are never wearied in well-doing, will give it their generous aid. New-York owes much to St. Louis, which, by its trade, is one of the great feeders to the wealth of this Metropolis. No city in the loyal States has suffered so much from the war. Contributions in aid of this fair, if in money, may be made to Mr. John P. Yelverton, President of the Bank of North America; or, if in goods, they should be sent to Proth & Fox, No. 20 Cliff-street. Whatever is done should be done at once, for it is to be opened on the 17th inst.

Off for the Harbor.—The Fourth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. leave for Fort Richmond, to-day, for thirty days' service, in defence of the harbor. Col. Teller has a fine body of men, well equipped, and all ready to cheerfully enter upon the duty.

FROM TENNESSEE.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Army—Wintry Rest—Wisdom of Being Well Ready—The Fort Pillow Butchery and its Effect—Growth of the Union Sentiment—Significant Signs—Increase of Business Activity—Government Foresight.

Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, April 27, 1863.

Five months have elapsed since Gen. Grant's splendid successes at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge redeemed the disasters of Chickamauga, and turned into ashes the tempting fruits the rebels meant to reap from their desperate struggle for mastery. The victorious army needed repose and has had it. It has lain "all quiet" during the wintry months, and two-thirds of the Spring. Hardly a skirmish has ruffled the profundity of its repose. If a long rest and a sound one, under favorable conditions, is sure to recruit the exhausted energies, his army will awaken to action when "slumber's chain" is broken, with a freshness and buoyant strength that will court peril and rejoice at obstacles in the love of overcoming them. If the Army of the Cumberland has enjoyed a long rest—much longer indeed than the impatient spirit of the country thinks warrantable—the Army of the Potomac has rested longer still. Since Gettysburgh, a period of nearly ten months, this latter has seen but little serious fighting. It has been content with a reconnoissance or so, a raid or two, more or less successfully executed, and with watching the enemy from winter quarters, without attempting to strike him a hard blow. The interval of inaction in the case of both armies is not quite Napoleonic in its extent, for the Great Captain was not wont to hold armies in the field long without having stirring results of their activity and prowess to put in his bulletins. But Napoleon is no pattern for ordinary mortals, nor can the circumstances under which his rapid and stunning blows fell upon the nations, be made to resemble ours. Where haste secures success, in a cause like ours, the faster the better. But where defeat and disaster may be induced by movements precipitated to suit popular clamor, before all needful preparations are made to render success reasonably certain, prudence and deliberation are what the crisis demands, and the country will be sure to honor.

We have had, in fact, bitter experience of the evils of undue haste and inadequate preparation. And if the opening of the campaign has been long delayed, the gravity of the conjuncture justifies it, by requiring extraordinary care and circumspection. The coming campaign will be the most momentous of all in its issues, and nothing should be found lacking, when the time of action comes, to insure the complete success, on which interests vital to the country's welfare may depend.

The movements thus far have not been auspicious to the Union. Olustee, Grand Ecore and Fort Pillow are not cheering records. Good may spring out of these disasters in the lessons they teach, though their first effect is certainly to do us harm. The Fort Pillow butchery is the blackest record ever made, and—just as far as a mode of warfare that outrages civilization and humanity, and is worthy only of fiends, shocks and horrifies every true heart the world over—so far must an act like this recoil terribly upon those performing it and those justifying it. The effect in Tennessee will be especially deep and lasting—for 200 Tennesseans belonging to the Thirteenth Regiment were among the heroic defenders of the fort, and many of them victims of this atrocious massacre—shot down in cold blood by people of their own State, whom the rebellion had transformed into demons. The hate borne by the Rebel Tennessean to the loyal, would seem to be even bitterer than that felt by the former toward the negro soldier in arms for the Union. This frightful tragedy has wrought intense exasperation among loyal Tennesseans everywhere. It has wakened a fierce determination to visit due punishment on the heads of the perpetrators. It has nerved every arm, and strengthened every purpose, and fired every soul with fresh ardor, to strike home at the very heart of a rebellion bearing such horrible fruits. It has decided even many who were wavering to abandon forever a cause associated with such enormities, and espouse heartily one which at least treats the vanquished with the consideration due to human beings. The loyalty and Unionism of Tennessee will receive a strong impulse from this bloody drama, and recruits for the true flag will be increased. The horror which the deed, and the similar one of Quantrell and his demoniac crew, will inspire far and wide must damage the rebellion more than Vicksburgh fallen, or Gettysburgh lost. Thus great crimes become a nation's schoolmasters, to teach justice, truth and loyalty, and the Infinite Wisdom makes man's wrath to work out beneficent results.

The Union sentiment, without this stimulus, is visibly strengthening here. The Amnesty Proclamation has prompted not a few to return from their wanderings who had gone South when the Union troops took possession of the city. They prefer home again to enforced absence—Tennessee, with all its troubles, to the Gulf region, where sorrows are sorer. Their return proclaims the conviction that it had been "better to bear the ills they had than rush to others that they knew not of." They come back sager than when they went away, well disposed, I do not doubt, to make the best of a disagreeable situation. The hope of recovering property which their flight forfeited has had its influence, but the belief that Tennessee is in the Union, and will remain in it immovably, has wrought also a potent effect. Fair ladies, who once flouted the Union uniform, tired of their profitless Hegira, are seen often in the thronged thoroughfares, with countenances bland and smiling, seeming rather to enjoy than otherwise, the presence of the Northern swarms. There is manifestly nothing impossible for the South and the North to get on very sociably together. In fact, the strongest of unions, that of wedlock, between representatives of the hostile sections, is by no means an unheard of event, and promises to become less rare. This is surely a suggestive and fruitful sign.

In the churches, too, an improvement in friendly feeling is visible. A year ago the ministrations of Northern preachers here were sternly shyed by the mass of church-goers of a former peaceful day. Even after taking the oath, the citizen seemed to shrink from a service led by preachers from the North, and the bulk of the congregation, where such service was performed, was composed of Union soldiers. More citizens attend these services now, and the number is gradually growing. Where the religious sentiment enlists the heart to worship in company, it evinces the heart's kindly feeling toward its associates. The Presbytery of Nashville cut itself loose from the General Assembly North soon after the rebellion began. Steps are in progress now to bring it back to its old relations, with a fair prospect of success. Rev. M. R. Cramer, who, by the way, is brother-in-law to Gen. Grant, has been appointed by Bishop Simpson, who acts under the sanction of the War Department, to occupy the McKendry Methodist Church on Church-street—the very heart of Methodist secessionism in Nashville. The object is to give the Methodist Union sentiment, which is gaining strength here, an opportunity to exercise itself in connection with church ordinances. Mr. Cramer is an intelligent and judicious man, and there is good hope that he will soon gather into this important church, hitherto used as an hospital, a fair audience of loyal citizens, whom the troubles of the times have measurably shut out from church privileges. Such result will prove a cheering mark of progress in the right direction.

Trade and business are increasing every day. The chances to push fortunes are tempting, and Northern enterprise displays here its usual daring and impetuosity. All good business locations, not preoccupied by Government, are being taken rapidly. Vacant lots, in spots particularly eligible, have store, and shop and salesroom reared upon them—structures quaint and bizarre, some of them, in appearance, squeezed into the narrowest space, defying architectural propriety but courting the popular gaze, and likely to reap rich rewards for what they show the good people gratis. The very high prices for necessary and fancy articles here, and the growing demand, make ventures reasonably safe and dealers abound. The Nashville shops have never presented so varied and attractive a display, as at this moment. Many who have come here to achieve success will doubtless stay when the work is done, finding a home among their gains.

The enterprising business-look of the city is much increased by the Government building. Immense depots for provisions and stores have gone up and are going up in various localities. These erections are very useful. They are decidedly not ornamental. To look at the bulk of what is stowed away in these huge receptacles, one might fancy that the whole Union army might feed for months from such a supply. But a hundred thousand eaters make the mightiest rivers of supply soon dwindle into rills. The incessant vast demand absorbs everything. The time is close at hand when these liberal stores will put confidence and strength into an army advancing, and perhaps battling. May the success of its march equal the careful provision made for it in any coming exigency.

C. V. S.

OUR BRIDGEPORT (ALA.) CORRESPONDENCE.

The Men of the Army of the Potomac—Gen. Hooker—Characteristics of the Country and the People—A Reconnoissance to Trenton.

Bridgeport, Ala., Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

Leaving Nashville and penetrating southeasterly to this point, you enter what was formerly the country of the Creeks, and find it still a comparative wilderness. As you approach the mountains, signs of civilization become rare, and you feel that the link between you and the inhabited world is growing more and more attenuated. Perched upon a high bluff, on the westerly side of the Tennessee at this point, are the quarters of Gen. Geary, who commands the Post and a Division under Hooker. If you are inclined to panoramic studies, no better location could be selected. Far away to the northward stretches the beautiful river; its banks richly endowed with a garniture of greenness and blossom. Southward, the stream curves abruptly, and hides itself among the forest-clad hills. All around you are blue coats multitudious, and the paraphernalia of war in great profusion.

That portion of the Army of the Potomac transferred to this department last Fall, consisting of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, has been consolidated into one Corps, (the Twentieth,) under the command of the interpid Hooker. Since the battles before Chattanooga, in November last, these two corps have garrisoned all the posts and defences on the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, a distance of 150 miles; and the uninterrupted communication between the army and its remote base, attests the vigilance maintained in this most important duty. Gen. Hooker's Corps is a large one; nearly all the regiments composing it, whose term of service would expire within a year, having reënlisted as veterans, and returned from their thirty days' furlough with increased numbers.

This post has long been a depot for supplies, from whence they are sent, both by steamboat and railroad, to Knoxville and all points intermediate. Two or three dilapidated houses constituted the town at the time our army first reached here, but these have since disappeared. In place of them, there has risen, as by magic, a city of tents, and rough board shanties roofed with canvas, in number at least two thousand. There are also two steam saw-mills, industriously engaged, day and night, in dividing and subdividing huge logs of oak and poplar into material for boats and bridges. A belt of forest has thus been unmade, and many things made therefrom. No less than eight capacious steamers have been constructed here within the last five months, and are now plying between this point and Knoxville. Five large storehouses have been erected, with a capacity sufficient for several millions of army rations.

The railroad bridge spanning the Tennessee is a substantial structure, built by Mr. Bristol, of Columbia County, in your State. In the river and fronting the town is an island, heavily timbered with oak, and measuring about four miles in length by half a mile in breadth. On either side of this, the stream is navigable for an ordinary steamer. Consequently two bridges are necessary to complete the crossing.

There is also a pontoon bridge over each branch of the river, the westerly branch being much the larger with the swifter current. The Tennessee at this point is larger in volume than the Ohio at Cincinnati. It is a beautiful river, abounding in short curves and variegated scenery. Passing close under the northerly terminus of Lookout, which sits majestically upright, dipping its feet in the swift-rolling current; it pierces Raccoon Mountain and continues its course among irregular peaks and short ranges, until it crosses the line between Tennessee and Alabama, from whence the vista widens, and the barriers receding give broader channel with diminished depth.

The bottom lands are very fertile, corn and cotton growing luxuriantly; also, oats and potatoes. Except upon the river's bank, clearings are sporadic, and the primeval forest is the abounding fact that greets the vision. For more than six months I have tarried around Chattanooga, and my eyes are never weary of the unrefined grandeur of these rugged mountains, that lift their craggy tops skyward to catch the first tints of the morning sun. The untamed forces of nature seem to have set up these rough but stately monuments as witnesses for the power and majesty of God.

Northward, in East Tennessee, where the ranges are more regular and clearly defined, the people are hardy, intelligent and loyal; but as you approach the Gulf, mountains and men deteriorate, and both are irregular and uncertain in their affinities. The masses of the people have a cowed look—are not truthful or trustworthy—are very ignorant, and have only crude ideas of truth and error.

A few days since, I accompanied a reconnoissance to Trenton, Ga., which is about 20 miles from this place, in a southeasterly direction. The intervening country is an almost unbroken forest. Occasionally a small clearing opened to the view, with a log cabin and a few of the minor indications of civilization attached thereto. Where nature has given herself totally to oak culture, it is a herculean task to clear off the land and prepare it for cultivation. Girdling, which is sometimes called the lazy man's process, is the one generally adopted here. One sees frequently a large field of dead trees, each encircled with a cicatrice that tells of the death-wound inflicted by the settler's axe many moons ago. The tall, blanched and branchless trunks look like giant idols waiting only for the iconoclastic test of fire.

This intermediate country lying between the contending forces is traversed by scouts and detachments of cavalry from both, and affords a hiding place for deserters and conscripts escaping from the service of the bogus Confederacy. Our force of one thousand men moved cautiously through the forests, those that were mounted bending often upon their horses' necks to avoid the fate of Absalom.

We penetrated to Trenton, without opposition, and halted on the mountain westward from the town to reconnoitre. Below us was Lookout Valley, in the lap of which lay the town—a small hamlet of twenty-four houses, as I ascertained by actual count. Beyond the narrow valley was Lookout Mountain, stretching away northward some twenty miles to its abrupt termination at the "Hawk's Nest." With a passing thought of the memorable struggle around its northerly terminus in November last, and an unbidden tear to the memory of brave men who fell at my side in that glorious battle, I turned my glass upon the quiet valley below, and the rugged heights immediately beyond it. The smoke of rebel picket fires was curling upward through the trees on the mountain side, and up the valley southward. These were the outlying pickets of Johnston's army.

A portion of our force entered Trenton, meeting no resistence. The town is mostly in ruins. War has laid its heavy hand upon it, and fire has left its blackened finger-marks upon the naked walls of the public buildings.

Doubtless, like Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," it was once "the loveliest of the plain," perhaps because the only one for many miles around; but now the accursed heresy of Secession, with poisonous blast, like the sirocco, has swept from it every vestige of rural beauty, and "all these charms have fled."

Its appearance is but a type of all villages in that portion of the Union, which has been reclaimed from the rebels by the army of freedom. The rebellious States have indeed been scourged and blistered by war and its concomitant evils, until their whole surface has been shorn of beauty and covered with putrid sores.

Through this valley, in the Autumn of 1813, Gen. Cocke moved with a small division from East Tennessee to join Gen. Jackson in his campaign against the Creeks. It was then an uncultivated wilderness—it is little better to-day.

When reason shall again return to these misguided people, and peace, with healing in its wings, overshadow the land, this valley, under the benign influences of free labor and a higher order of civilization, will become a garden of beauty, teeming with those products that enrich the world.

We bivouacked on the mountain top at nightfall, and built our fires among the huge boulders that crown the summit. Supper ended, we reclined upon our leafy beds, with rocks for pillows, and the starry sky for a covering, and turning our bronzed faces toward the zenith, sought sleep and forgetfulness.

A brook that sought the valley through a gorge close by, kept up its incessant murmur, and suggested drink to the wakeful. I moved quietly over and around the sleepers, and quenched my thirst at the noisy stream. Often, when on the war-path among these mountains, have I stooped and kissed a babbling brook, just where its limpid waters leaped joyously over the rocks: or, lying prone beside a miniature lakelet, in which my own features were reflected, have pressed my lips to those of the masculine deity before me, and been refreshed thereby.

I crept back to my resting beside the fire. Our horses munched their corn and the horsemen slept. Sunrise found us well on our way toward another objective point.

Finding that the enemy had not advanced any considerable force toward our lines, we returned, bringing with us several prisoners. To reconnoitre the main force of your enemy is frequently necessary and often hazardous. Boldness, caution and sagacity are requisite qualities in him who leads.

The opposing armies here, as elsewhere, are preparing for a desperate conflict, which must culminate ere the ardent Summer is upon us. Soon will our friends in the loyal States be startled by the muttering thunders of the distant storm, and the vivid flashes will illuminate our peaceful homes in the free and happy North. Whatever is done must be done quickly. Among the swamps pervading this region fever floats tangibly in the air during the Summer solstice. It shall go hard with the soldier of bilious tendencies, who is subjected to the privations and exposures of an active campaign in the Gulf States, during the heated term. War is destructive—so also is pestilence. Combine them against an army, and it melts away like wax.

NICKAJACK.

OUR LOOKOUT VALLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Twentieth Army Corps—Hardee's Corps Going to Virginia—The Loyalists of Tennessee.

Lookout Valley, Saturday, April 23, 1864.

All hail to the Twentieth Army Corps. The Eleventh and Twelfth have passed away, and it is heir to their fortunes. Like an infant of days, with a strange consciousness of being, and only a puzzled sense of identity, the future is all before it, what to choose? Who shall cast its horoscope? Will it witness the surrender of Bishop Polk's cross-hilted sword to Gen. Hooker, or be first to enter Charleston by the land approach, where

Some raw recruit
May chance to shoot
Great Gen. Beauregard?

Like the Nineteenth, its lot may be to stand up in some disaster against the surging billows of battle, and let the broken ranks of wearied comrades form behind it. But whatever be its fate, whether it come out of the campaign decorated or decimated, we reck not it will do what America expects every soldier to do in the day of decision.

The absorption of the Eleventh Corps reminds me of a *naive* order said to have been given by Gen. Bragg, on the morning of Mission Ridge. There was the Ridge, with its three lines of rifle-pits. Very early he ordered that, as we advanced, his men should fire, and leave the first rifle-pits—then come up a little higher, and make the grand stand at the top. By that time, he said, we would be worn out and our ranks could be easily thrown into confusion, and all taken prisoners. But to his amazement, when our troops advanced to the attack, and the first line of rifle-pits gave way, the rebels started up the hill like a swarm of bees, and did not stop on the top or anywhere else till they got well into Georgia.

Gen. Hardee is believed to be assisting at the dissolving views of the Southwestern Army, by carrying off his men to the defence of the Old Dominion.

To read the Chattanooga *Gazette*, one might think the headquarters of "General Neglect" were fixed. Speaking of twenty-five miles of dead mules in one continuous string, it imagines an earthquake, and then the feelings of some future Agassiz who may chance to discover the bones, advancing in his researches from one of the *termini* to the other. I submit that the sensations of the present generation are more intimately concerned.

As you are aware, the Knoxville Convention has adjourned without agreeing upon any plan for the erection of a new State; and soon after a mass meeting was held, which *unanimously* approved the war policy of the President, calling at the same time for a convention, at the Governor's summons, to bring about emancipation. A silent and wonderful revolution is going on. Men cannot argue against the logic of events, for, as one of the speakers said, the "negro used to be a local institution in the State, but now he is what the Methodists call an itinerant." It will be a notable day for old Tennessee, rich as she is in agricultural resources and mineral treasures, and with the finest water powers known to the world, when she can stand up among her peers without a slave to disgrace her or a rebel to molest her.

The short shrift the rebels gave the Tennesseeans whom they found time to murder, during the massacre of the negroes at Fort Pillow, shows their mortal hatred of Border State soldiers. But such Sepoyism is the heighth of madness or the depth of folly. Not frightening any, it will confirm the wavering, and react in a way and to an extent its arch designers do not dream of. Some foreigner, criticising the earlier stages of the rebellion—I think it was Dr. Russell, or Prince de Joinville—remarked that the Northmen did not *hate* the Southerners enough to fight them to advantage. Perhaps there is in the remark more human nature than humanity. The duelist will take steadier aim at a life-long foe than at a provoked friend. How did national hatred embitter the wars of the English and French, and religious animosity make heavier and fiercer the onsets of the Frank on the Infidel? But in brother's quarrels it is oftener anger than hate. However, a few more prisoners starved and frozen, a few more soldiers buried alive, or a few more garrisons massacred, will change all that, and turn the righteous anger one feels against rebels into that stern loathing, the thought of the stake and the scalping-knife arouses in the breast of the borderer.

I had forgotten to mention that the second division of the new corps, is commanded by Gen. Geary.

HAWKSTAFF.

Obituary.

DEATH OF W. S. THAYER, CONSUL-GENERAL TO EGYPT.

The *Scotia* brings the news of the death at Alexandria, Egypt, on April 10, of W. S. Thayer, the American Consul-General to Egypt. Mr. Thayer was born in 1830 at Haverhill, Mass., and graduated at Harvard College in 1850. For a long time he was attached to the Editorial Staff of the *Evening Post*, but temporarily left his post on that paper to go with Col. Kinney to Nicaragua. After returning from that expedition he resumed his connection with the paper named, and, in 1861, was appointed to the office which he held at the time of his death, the duties of which he has discharged with marked fidelity and ability.

The Chatham-square Calamity—Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Ranney yesterday examined several additional witnesses at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, relative to the death of Wm. Henning, his wife Mary, and their three children, at the fire corner of Chatham-square and Doyer-street, on Monday morning last. The testimony developed nothing new in regard to the origin of the fire. The inquest will be continued at 10 o'clock this morning. Fire Marshal Baker is using his efforts to discover the cause of the calamity.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL COVENANT.

A Movement to Reduce the Consumption of Foreign Luxuries.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Tuesday morning gives a detailed report of the meeting held in that city on Monday last to organize a "Ladies' National Covenant." It says:

"The meeting was composed of the wives of members of the Cabinet, and of Senators and Representatives, of well-known authoresses, women of fashion, mothers who had lost their sons, and wives who had lost their husbands. There was an earnestness and a unison of feeling in this great meeting which have never been exceeded in this land.

At the request of the ladies, Rev. Dr. McMurdy was asked to preside. He invoked the Divine blessing in an earnest and impressive prayer.

Miss Lizzie M. Baker was made Secretary of the meeting, and its objects briefly stated.

Mrs. Senator Lane then moved the appointment of a committee of seven to prepare an address to the women of America, and report a constitution for the proposed organization, which was unanimously adopted. The President appointed Mrs. Senator Lane, of Indiana; Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, New-York; Mrs. Senator Wilson, Massachusetts; Mrs. Loan, of Missouri; Mrs. Pike, of Maine; Mrs. S. A. Douglas, Mrs. Ingersoll, of the District.

Mrs. Spalding, of Ohio, moved the appointment of a committee of five to nominate officers for the society. Adopted. Mrs. Spalding, of Ohio; Mrs. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Mrs. Hughes, of Indiana; Mrs. Choate, of the District; and Mrs. Morris, of the navy, were appointed."

The Committee on the Constitution reported articles of association, from which we quote the following:

ART. I.—OF THE NAME AND OBJECT.

Sec. 1. The name of this association shall be the Ladies' National Covenant.

Sec. 2. The object shall be to unite the women of the country in the earnest resolution to purchase no imported articles of apparel, where American can possibly be substituted, during the continuance of the war.

ART. II.—OF THE OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The officers of the National Covenant shall be a President, Vice-President, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and an advisory and organizing committee of two from each State and Territory within Federal lines.

* * * * * *

Sec. 6. The Advisory and Organizing Committee shall consist of two from each State and Territory within Federal lines, which number may be indefinitely increased, by the two members from the State or Territory, by appointments, at their pleasure, of persons within said State or Territory, for the purposes of this association in the State or Territory. This Organizing Committee shall report monthly, as far as practicable, to the President of the National Covenant, the number of persons pledged, in their respective States, to the covenant, and make such suggestions as they may deem expedient to perfect the success of this society.

Sec. 7. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-President and Corresponding and Recording Secretaries. This committee shall transact all business necessary to the purposes of the league. Said committee shall meet at their pleasure, and adopt any by-laws for their government not inconsistent with the object of the National Covenant.

Sec. 8. The time and place of the meetings of the National Covenant shall be determined by the President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.

ART. III.—OF THE PLEDGE OR COVENANT.

The pledge or covenant shall be as follows: "*For three years, or for the war, we pledge ourselves to each other and the country to purchase no imported article of apparel.*"

On motion of Mrs. Loan, the constitution was adopted.

On motion of Mrs. Nininger, of Oregon, the address was unanimously adopted, and its universal publication asked.

The Committee on Nominations made their report, which, on motion of Mrs. Hatch, of Washington, D. C., was unanimously adopted, and the officers elected as follows:

OFFICERS.

The Executive Committee.

President—Mrs. Gen. Jas. Taylor.

Vice-President—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas.

Recording Secretaries—Miss Rebecca Gilliss, Miss Virginia Smith.

Corresponding Secretaries—Mrs. M. Morris, Mrs. B. B. French, Mrs. S. Bowen, Mrs. H. C. Ingersoll, Mrs. Z. Robbins, Mrs. Prof. Henry, Mrs. Chittenden, Mrs. Capt. Kidden, Miss Williams, Miss Matilda Bates.

ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN OF AMERICA.

In the capital of our country we have this day organized a central society for the suppression of extravagance, the diminution of foreign imports, and the practice of economy in all our social relations. To this society we have given the name of "The Ladies' National Covenant." The object is a good and generous one, which should inspire a spirit of patriotism worthy of women who are the glory of a great nation. For this society we have an example and precedent at once august and encouraging.

In 1770 the women of Massachusetts, actuated by the same impulse that inspires us, assembled in the city of Boston, as we have met here, and resolved to serve the country by an effort of self-sacrifice far greater than we are called upon to make.

On the 9th of February, three hundred matrons, each the mistress of a household, met as we do now, and signed a pledge to abstain from the use of tea, the greatest luxury of the time, and the very life of all the social gatherings for which our New-England ancestors were so famous. Three days after, twice that number of blooming young girls met in the same place and signed like pledges; from that brave assemblage of women non-importation societies sprang up, that produced an effect upon the mother country almost equal to that created by the success of our revolutionary armies. During all the terrors of the war, those noble women held firmly to their pledges, and by their earnestness awoke the sympathy and coöperation of every sister colony in the land. The spirit thus aroused extended itself to imported goods of all kinds, and every hearthstone was turned into an independent manufactory. Thus it was that the flax wheel, the hatchet, and the hand-loom became sublime instruments of freedom in the hands of American women. The house mothers of seventy-six not only kept their pledge of non-importation, but with their own wrought from the raw material the garments which clothed themselves, their husbands and children. The pledge which they took, and kept so faithfully, evoked not only great sacrifice, but hard, hard toil, such as the women of the present day scarcely dream of. Had they not endured and labored while their husbands fought, we should have had no mighty Union to pray and struggle for now.

We, the women of '64, have the same object to attain and the same duties to perform which were so nobly accomplished by the women of '76. Shall we not follow their example, and take up, cheerfully, the lesser burdens that the welfare of our country demands? They gave up the very comforts of life without a murmur; can we refuse when a sacrifice of feminine vanity is alone required? Can we hesitate to yield up luxuries, that are so unbecoming, when the very earth trembles under our feet from the tread of armed men going down to battle, and almost every roof throughout the land shelters some mother lamenting the son who has fallen gloriously with his face to the foe, or a widow whose husband lies buried so deeply among the masses of slain heroes, that she will never learn where to seek for his grave?

When the wife of a great prince, whose husband was absent at the siege of Troy, was urged by her friends to put on her royal robes, and be cheerful, she answered: "My husband is under the walls of Troy; shall I adorn my hair while he wears a helmet? Shall I dress in new robes while he carries arms? No! my raiment shall be like his hard labors, and in sadness will I pass the time of this mournful war."

Patriotism is beautiful in all eyes, and was shared alike by the lady of classic story and the mother of the Revolution, clad in her homespun dress and steadily performing more than household duties. Compare the spirit of those women with the reckless extravagance which has marked the duration of this terrible struggle for the Union, and the contrast is, indeed, humiliating. Still the women of America are not unworthy of their ancestors. Thoughtless they may be, and luxuriously extravagant from long habits of prosperity, but cruel and unjust never! Appeal to their reason and gentle feelings, and the women of this day will prove themselves capable of as noble deeds as ever marked the struggle of the Revolution. Convince them of the evils their thoughtlessness is producing, and the remedy is certain.

It has not yet been sufficiently impressed upon them that the encouragement of extravagant importations is injurious to the public good. To impress this vital truth upon the women of the Union, we have entered into this solemn covenant, not only lauding ourselves to a general system of economy in our persons, but holding it as a duty to impress upon others how unwomanly it is to make outward display a paramount subject of thought when the nation is in the throes of a rebellion, such as the world never saw. Gathered here in the centre of the nation, a handful of women, intent on a single object, anxious only for the good of the country, we appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of our sister women throughout the length and breadth of the land. Let it be well understood, that every ounce of gold that goes from the country detracts from the pay of the soldier who is fighting for our salvation, and diminishes the wages of our sister women, who toil for their bread, into a miserable pittance that scarcely suffices to keep them from starvation. The precious metal that flows from this country to Europe for the luxuries we do not need increases the price of gold here, depreciates the value of our national currency, and helps to sweep the necessaries of life beyond the reach of the working man.

It is a painful truth, for which we shall yet learn to blush, that the importations of the most expensive goods manufactured in Europe have been far greater during the war than at any time in the history of our country. The importations last week at the New-York Custom-house alone amounted to $5,000,000, and all that week—which will yet find its ignoble record in history—the streets of Washington were blocked up with weary soldiers, marching through mud, rain or dust, down to the Army of the Potomac, which now lies with bated courage waiting for the carnival of death, which is almost flinging its crimson shadow over us.

For the good of our country and the honor of our sex, let us redeem ourselves from this reproach of wanton extravagance. Let us prove by cheerful retrenchment that the women of the country are not so wedded to luxurious self-indulgence that they cannot fill a glorious page in the history of this war and yet retain all that is retiring and beautiful in womanhood. In all humane works they have proved themselves charitable, kind and munificent. Let these comprehend that self-abnegation will accomplish more than works of charity, and they will not be less earnest to sacrifice than they have been to act.

It must not be said of us that we have been willing to give up our husbands, sons, and brothers to fight or die for the Union, and yet refuse to renounce our laces, silks, velvets and diamonds. That thought would cover us with shame before the nations of the earth. No; our women of the Union only lack knowledge of the means by which they can prove themselves true help-mates of the heroes who are fighting our battles.

Impress it upon them that in discouraging excessive importations and adopting goods manufactured at home they keep gold in the country, reduce the rates of exchange, and establish confidence in the Government, and they will prove how far patriotism can rise above feminine vanity in the heart of American women.

In order to invoke this spirit of self-sacrifice, it is important that the great object of the covenant we have made should be broadly circulated and thoroughly understood. It discourages profligate expenditures of any kind, recommends the use of domestic fabrics wherever they can be substituted for those of foreign make, and advises simplicity of attire, both as a matter of policy and good taste. It asks the great sisterhood of American women to aid in this great reform before it is too late. Thank God! science has given us the means of reaching thousands on thousands in a single hour. While we make this covenant, the thought that thrills our hearts may tremble in fire along the telegraph, and awake kindred inspiration throughout the entire land. By every means of communication in our power, let us urge the necessity of prompt action. In every town and village throughout the Union, some woman who loves her country is implored to establish an auxiliary society and forward the names of the ladies invited to act for the State in which her duty lies. We ask simultaneous action, earnest work and generous self-sacrifice at the hands of our sister women. With their ardent help, a work will be accomplished so important in its results, that the woman who shares in it may, hereafter, leave the emblem of our object as the richest jewel that she can leave to posterity.

The following are the principal State committees:

Maine—Mrs. Vice-President Hamlin, Bangor; Mrs. Senator Lot M. Morrill, Augusta; Mrs. Representative Sweat, Portland; Mrs. Representative Pike, Calais; Mrs. Representative Blaine, Augusta; Mrs. John A. Rice, Foxcroft.

New-Hampshire—Mrs. Senator Hale, Dover; Mrs. Senator Clark, Manchester; Mrs. Representative Rollins, Concord.

Vermont—Mrs. Senator Foote, Rutland; Mrs. Representative Baxter, Derby Line; Mrs. Representative Woodbridge, Vergennes; Mrs. Representative Morrill, Stratford.

Massachusetts.—Mrs. Senator Wilson, Natick; Mrs. Maj.-Gen. Butler, Lowell; Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Boston; Mrs. Representative Eliot, New-Bedford; Mrs. Gen. Lander, Lynn; Mrs. Representative Ames, North Easton; Mrs. Alley, Lynn.

Rhode Island.—Mrs. Representative Jenckes, Providence.

Connecticut.—Mrs. Senator Dixon, Hartford; Mrs. Senator Foster, Norwich; Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Hartford; Mrs. Representative English, New-Haven.

New-York—Mrs. Ex-President Fillmore, Buffalo; Mrs. Senator Harris, Albany; Mrs. Senator Morgan, New-York City; Mrs. Gov. Seymour, Albany; Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, New-York City; Mrs. Representative Stebbins, New-York City; Mrs. Gen. McClellan, New-York City; Mrs. Gen. Fremont, New-York City.

New-Jersey—Mrs. Senator Ten Eyck, Mount Holly; Mrs. Senator Wright, Newark.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. Senator Buckalew, Bloomsburgh; Mrs. J. W. Forney, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bishop Potter, Philadelphia; Mrs. S. I. Hale, Philadelphia; Mrs. Judge Kelley, Philadelphia; Mrs. Senator Cowan, Greensburgh; Mrs. Representative Moorhead, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Bliss, Erie; Mrs. Broomall, Media.

Delaware—Mrs. Representative Smithers, Dover.

Maryland—Mrs. Senator Johnson, Baltimore; Mrs. Representative Davis, Baltimore; Mrs. Representative Thomas, Franksville.

Virginia—Mrs. Judge Underwood, Alexandria.

Ohio—Mrs. Senator Wade, Jefferson; Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mansfield; Mrs. Governor Brough, Columbus; Mrs. Judge Storer, Cincinnati; Mrs. Piatt, Cincinnati; Mrs. Representative Cox, Columbus; Mrs. Representative Garfield, Hiram; Mrs. Representative Schenck, Dayton; Mrs. Bishop McIlvaine, Cincinnati; Mrs. Representative Spalding, Cleveland.

Kentucky—Mrs. Governor Bramlette, Frankfort; Mrs. Joshua Bell, Danville; Mrs. Senator Davis, Paris; Mrs. Representative Smith, Covington; Mrs. Representative Yeamen, Owenboro.

Indiana—Mrs. Senator Lane, Crawfordsville; Mrs. Senator Hendricks, Indianapolis; Mrs. General Morton, Indianapolis; Mrs. McKee Dunn, Madison; Mrs. Representative Orth, Lafayette; Mrs. Judge McCullough, Fort Wayne.

Illinois—Mrs. Senator Trumbull, Chicago; Mrs. General Yates, Springfield; Mrs. General Grant, Galena; Mrs. Representative Arnold, Chicago; Mrs. Representative Washburne, Galena, Mrs. Representative Stuart, Springfield.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Notices of the Works on Exhibition.

There are 369 numbers in the thirty-ninth annual catalogue of the National Academy of Design—many of them representing works of art. All things considered, the show, in point of numbers, is creditable. Artists have been exposed to many and various temptations during the past year. Their pictures have been so often exhibited that this particular exhibition has, to a great extent, lost its savor. Lastly, all—who could—have availed themselves of the superior popularity of the Metropolitan Fair. The demand for pictures, too, has been so great that they have not accumulated in the studios. Hence many of our most popular artists—having sold out or being engaged in the pleasing business of advertising themselves up town—are not represented in the present collection. On the other hand, there is a powerful delegation from that numerous class that brings more industry than talent to bear in the matter of painting, and whom we should rejoice to see prospering in any other avocation than this. We hear that many pictures were excluded—notably an important work by Mr. Nehlig. This is remarkable, considering the number of canvases—not pictures—that have been admitted. Among the names that we should have liked to see in the present catalogue are Church, Kensett, Gignoux, Leutze, James Hart, Casilear, Eastman Johnson, Innes, &c., &c. These and other well-known artists are unrepresented.

In the first room will be found (No. 12) a comic animal subject, by Mr. Beard, called the "Argument." It represents a number of bears discussing a moot point; they would be more interesting discussing their supper, for we fail to detect the usual happy humor of the artist in his treatment of this subject. Two subjects, by Mr. Foxcroft Cole, (26–28,) are strong and truthful imitations of a popular French style. The first, "A Gale on the Coast of Normandy," is very good. A couple of Frere's, (40, 47,) are fine specimens of that artist's earlier style, and near them—and worthily in such company—is a charming little domestic subject called "The Mother," (No. 41,) by Hennessy. Another *morceau* by the same artist, called (somewhat vaguely it seems to us,) the "Day is Gone," (82,) is exquisite in feeling and color. Both deserve to be regarded as real gems. Colman contributes a specimen of curious realism (48) called "My Studio," very exactly painted, but not particularly interesting except to those who are acquainted with the gentleman who occupies the studio in question. No. 59, the "Skipper," by A. W. Warren, is a strong weather-beaten face that seems to have been built for the especial aggravation of Æolus. One of the most successful exhibitors this year is Mr. Winslow Homer, who gives us a couple of camp pieces that are full of life and originality. No. 73 is called "In front of the Guard-house," and represents a soldier doing ignominious penance on the top of a wine box with a rail across his shoulder for a musket. He has evidently been foraging on a simple basis of direct theft, and this is his uncomfortable mode of punishment. The sentinel who keeps guard over the culprit is a lithesome fellow, who has activity and life bulging out in all parts of his body. He has his back to the spectator, but the drawing is so vigorous that you can almost hear his tread on the ground. Mr. Homer's other picture is in the adjoining room, numbered 140. A couple of Zouaves are engaged in the manufacture of briarwood pipes—not a very lofty topic, but sufficient to enable the artist to display an excellent knowledge of color and drawing. Mr. Vedder displays the same traits in No. 98, "Jealousy," where a fat busybody is evidently blurting out mischief to an attentive and gloomy friend, without perceiving that a catastrophe will ensue thereupon. Mr. Melby (No. 111) contributes a strange but effective transcript of an actual scene, called the "Midnight Sun, North Cape." The rock-formation is very singular, and looks as though a huge vessel lay wrecked in these lurid waters. Mr. Melby's Northern origin leads him naturally to the wild and lowering aspects of nature. No. 113 is one of the most promising pictures in the exhibition. It is by Mr. E. F. Andrews and called "Hard to Shoe." The story is graphically told. A hard-faced horse is expressing his opposition to the act of shoeing, looking very much as if he would bite, and astonishing even the experienced hands of the smithey by his unruliness. The variety of expression on the three principal faces is extremely good; the irritated air of the farrier, the astonished look of the apprentice, and the quiet chuckle of the old farmer, who seems to enjoy the obstinacy of his animal, are alike admirable. There is another figure working at a bench, which does not compare with these, being, in fact, somewhat conventional in feature, and out of place, inasmuch as it withdraws the attention from the action of the piece. The details of the smithey are very minute, and indicate care and conscientiousness, erring perhaps in the way of extreme fullness. A great deal of creditable industry has evidently been expended on the painting, and this careful elaboration has resulted in a tone that is hard and unpleasant. It is enough, however, that Mr. E. F. Andrews has achieved an unquestionable success. We shall look to his career with impatience and confident expectation. Mr. McEntee's picture called the "Wanderer" (No. 124,) is an excellent specimen of that master's style, but inferior to No. 147, called the "Woods and Fields in Autumn," which is one of the best epitomes of the season we have ever seen, and one of the finest productions of Mr. McEntee's peculiar genius. Mr. J. F. Weir contributes a charming little subject, (No. 131,) called "Christmas Eve." A huge bell perched up in the sky is ringing out a joyous peal, and clinging to the rope by which it is swung, and flitting through the adjacent window, are innumerable little sprites as quick and lively as ants, and of all sizes, from the largest—whose bodies are rather too tight for them—to mere atoms that fleck the distant sky. The tone of the picture is excellent, and the fanciful idea is quite prettily realized. Mr. W. J. Hays has a large and ambitious painting called the "Escape," (141,) wherein a deer is about to leap from the frame. The poor brute has escaped the dogs, which are seen swimming in the distance, whilst he has reached the shallow slope of the shore. The deer very properly enjoys his advantage, and seems to be making a joke at the expense of a sportsman who is seen in a boat some miles distant. Mr. Hays has not been successful in his water, and the whole picture is over-elaborate and unreal.

No. 153, by Haseltine, is called the "Iron-Bound Coast of Maine," and is a luminous water-scape, boldly and yet delicately painted. The outlines of the rocks, the easy movement of the water, and the white moisture of the atmosphere, are particularly good. Near by is Mr. Whittredge's beech-tree group, called the "Old Hunting Grounds," (No. 158,) in which, with the simple materials of absolute truth, the painter contrives to convey a healthful and poetic impression of the solitudes that were once the home of the two and four-footed savage.

The admirers of Mr. Louis Lang can regale themselves on a large picture (154) called the "Intended Assassination of Queen Elizabeth, by a Scotch Lady, in Male Attire." None others are likely to do so. Mr. Lang's delicate sense of color is but a poor compensation for the poverty of his invention. The figures introduced in this picture are conventional and fussy, and they have not the merit of being always well drawn. As for the possibility of such a scene having taken place in such a way, it is simply absurd. In a moment of consternation every other person does not turn to his neighbor to explain an occurrence which all have witnessed—as they seem to be doing here. Nor in small gatherings is it necessary or civil to point with the finger, as half the court does. It is intended, we presume, to concentrate the action on the Queen. As the device exhibits the fertility of the artist's fancy, we give him the full benefit of it. No. 175, by E. D. Hawthorn, is the Interior of a Bar-room. The subject has been well studied on the spot, and would do credit to—a Bar-room. How and why it has found its way to the walls of the Academy, is a mystery that the hanging committee can alone explain. Mr. M. F. H. de Hass has a fresh breezy little marine piece, called "Going Aboard off Brower's Haven," (176.) It is his best contribution. Mr. J. T. Peele gives us a many-colored Summer day, with children playing, called the "Holiday," (191.) It is full of good points, but a little crowded and inharmonious. Above this work, and comfortably out of the line of sight, is the best picture in the entire exhibition—a picture which, by reason of its timely candor and pathos, would, we are certain, have obtained an honorable position in any other exhibition of the civilized world, where merit was regarded as a claim to kindly consideration. It has not done so here; still, by violently jerking the head backwards and resolutely butting against every one who is in your way, it is possible to detect many of the extraordinary merits of Mr. Mayer's picture. And this sacrifice is preferable to the luxurious bodily comfort but intolerable mental suffering of looking at the frames graced with the names of some of the leading officers of the Academy—frames which, by the merest accident, are always in good positions. Mr. Mayer has taken the simplest materials for his picture, and but a single word to describe it—"Consolation" (192.) The scene is the interior of a soldier's tent—the scant, murky canvass of which oppresses and saddens the mind. The entrance is open, and a weak and sombre landscape is seen; we say weak, because in the general idea of consolation a smiling and benignant nature might have been included with equal propriety and effect. Upon a camp-bed reclines a soldier with the damp anguish of mortal sickness on his face, but with a look of eternal submission and holy resignation in his eyes. By his side stands a Sister of Charity, expounding from an open volume and with uplifted hand the reward of penitence, the promise of death, the rest that is for all in the great hereafter. The positions of both figures are simple and earnest. There is nothing fanciful or studied about them. We can see the poor wounded fellow painfully lifting himself from the misery of the moment to listen to the gentle words of comfort that drop from his companion's pure lips. There is moisture in his eye, and, we are sure of it, a great sob in his throat—a sob of that gratitude which is always unspoken, and is in itself the best of all consolation. The bodily lassitude of the figure is most admirably and touchingly presented, and contrasts finely with the spiritual elevation of the sufferer. The Sister of Mercy could hardly be better. Her face, expressive of patient ardor and calm, unchanging devotion, is singularly truthful. We meet such pure, healthful workers amid the ordinary accidents of life. They are meek in spirit, but strong in body, and undergo the most extraordinary fatigue with a composure that cannot be excelled. The hand of the sister upraised in exhortation is beautifully painted. Indeed, the people who have placed this picture where it is would do well to study its excellencies. They may learn something from them. In the same room is a little picture, by Miss C. W. Conant, called the "Seamstress," (200) which displays good ability in the expression of a painful and somewhat hackneyed subject. Mr. W. H. Beard is more successful in No. 204, called "Out all Night," than in the Bear question to which we have already referred. The mechanical treatment is common, but the idea is good, and the story explains itself happily and humorously. A large dog is "discovered." He is in a pitiably damaged and seedy condition. His paw is wounded, and upon his nose he bears the marks of his enemy's teeth. In other respects his condition is ignominious. An old tin-pot has been tied to his tail—a tail so sensitive to the indignity put upon it, that it can be barely traced in its curved flight underward. In this plight he presents himself to the kennel of his spouse, and no two-legged wretch with a smashed hat, a black eye, and a purse that has just disbursed ten dollars by way of fine, could well look meaner or more crest-fallen. There is an admirable and most expressive air of reproach on the countenance of the female dog, which has on her paws a pup that is the exact image of its father. No. 206 is an exceedingly gorgeous Shakesperian scene, by Mr. Alfred Fredericks. There are indications of considerable strength in the composition, but the coloring is theatrical and glaring.

We must reserve the third and fourth galleries for another article.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1211, 1243, 315, 806, 865, 570, 1663, 1049, 1369, 1131, 571, 1591, 1561, 1205, 1683, 1617, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1705. *Part II.*—Nos. 84, 1172, 608, 541, 1576, 1422, 94, 95, 1286, 1540, 828, 916, 824, 884, 1240, 520, 1260, 1248, 1130, 1302.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3809, 3235, 2799, 3935, 3165, 2933, 995, 2755, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3955, 3957, 3959. *Part II.*—Nos. 1822, 3160, 1076, 3456, 966, 3440, 2256, 3602, 3604, 3616, 3618, 3620, 3622, 3626.

Common Pleas.—Adjourned to Monday, 9th.

Special Term.—Adjourned to Monday, 9th.

Jurisdiction of the Surrogate to Punish Contempt—The Fullerton Case—Mr. Fullerton Discharged—Further Proceedings.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Garvin.

Matter of William Fullerton.—This was a habeus corpus issued for the relief of Mr. William Fullerton, a lawyer of extensive practice, who had been fined $50 and committed for two days, for contempt, by Surrogate Tucker. Mr. Fullerton was in mere nominal custody of the Sheriff.

The following is the opinion of the court in the matter touching the power of the Surrogate in such cases:

In the matter of William Fullerton on habeas corpus.—The following is the opinion of the Justice:

The return of the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York to the habeas corpus issued in this case, shows that William Fullerton is held and detained by him in custody under and by virtue of a warrant of commitment issued by Gideon J. Tucker, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.

The warrant of commitment states and recites, that "William Fullerton having committed a contempt of court, by being guilty of disorderly and contemptuous behavior, whilst the Surrogate was sitting and holding court in its immediate view and presence, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings, and to impair the respect due to its authority." These are the words of the commitment, and the only language contained in the warrant descriptive of the contempt. The object of the writ of habeas corpus is to inquire into the cause of the detention and restraint of the petitioner, whatever that pretence may be.

It is made the duty of the officer or courts before whom an imprisoned party is brought to remand such person, it shall appear that he is detained in custody for any attempt specially and plainly charged in the commitment by some court, officer or body having authority to commit for the attempt so charged, provided the time during which such party may be legally detained has not expired. (2 R. S., sec. 40, page 588.)

The important question to be decided in this case is, has the Surrogate authority to commit for the contempt charged in the warrant? The relator is charged in the warrant with "disorderly and contemptuous behavior," whilst the Surrogate was sitting and holding court in his view and presence, directly tending to interrupt its proceedings, and to impair the respect due to its authority.

The Surrogate derives his authority solely from 2 R. S., page 230, §6, subdivision 6, which is: "Every Surrogate shall have power to preserve order in his court during any judicial proceeding by punishing contempts which amount to *an actual interruption of business, or an open and direct contempt of his authority or person*, in the same manner and to the same extent as Courts of Record."

It is quite apparent that the Surrogate might be sitting and holding court without any *judicial* proceeding transpiring before him, but before he can punish as for a contempt, it must be (first) for a contempt which amounts to an actual interruption of business, or (second) an open and direct contempt of his authority or person. In either of those cases, he may punish as for contempt in the same manner and extent as Courts of Record—not for the same causes or reasons as Courts of Record punish contempts, but in the same manner and to the same extent, which is by fine and imprisonment, or both, at his discretion.

Neither of these causes are recited in the commitment in question.

Under this statute, before there can be any punishment for contempt, it must amount to an actual interruption of business or an open and direct contempt of his authority or person. I think it very clear that no such contempt is charged in this warrant of commitment, certainly disorderly and contemptuous behavior tending to interrupt its proceedings is a very different thing from "an actual interruption of business," and conduct "tending to impair the respect due to its authority," is very unlike "an open and direct contempt of his authority and person."

The contempt described in the commitment is copied from the first subdivision of section 10, page 288, of 2d R. S., which defines and prescribes the powers of Courts of Record to punish for criminal contempt persons guilty of the acts therein described. The Surrogate's Court, although it is authorized by statute to perform many of the same duties as Courts of Record, it is, nevertheless, classed in the statute among the courts of "peculiar and special jurisdiction." It is not a court of general jurisdiction, but is created by the statute, and can acquire such powers only which affect personal liberty as the statutes gives it. (10 Barbour, 523; 1 Sandford, 247; 12 Wendell.)

If the Surrogate's Court had been regarded as a court of general jurisdiction for the purposes, and vested with the powers of a Court of Record to punish for criminal contempts, the special power given it to punish for specified acts, as for contempts, would have been a work of supererogation. I am therefore brought to the conclusion that the warrant of commitment appearing in the return was issued without jurisdiction or authority in the Surrogate to commit for the contempt therein charged; and not having jurisdiction of the subject matter or the person, I am of the opinion that no legal cause is shown for the arrest or detention of William Fullerton, and therefore discharge him from the custody of restraint under which he is held, as appears by the return to the habeas corpus.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the opinion of the Court there was subdued applause, which was immediately stopped.

The Surrogate has obtained a *certiorori*, removing the whole matter into the Superior Court for review, as will be seen by what follows:

PETITION FOR THE WRIT.

To the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

The petition of Gideon J. Tucker, of the City of New-York, respectfully shows that your petitioner is the Surrogate of the County of New-York; that on the 2d day of May instant, while your petitioner was holding the Surrogate Court at the office of the Surrogate in said City, a contempt of court was held and considered by him to have been committed in the presence of said court by one William Fullerton, a counselor-at-law of said City, and that therefore your petitioner committed said Fullerton for a contempt to the custody of the Sheriff of said county, as by the minutes of the said Surrogate's Court and the commitment will appear; that a writ of habeas corpus was, on the same day, issued by Hon. Claudius L. Monell, one of the Justices of the Superior Court, directed to the said Sheriff, in obedience to which writ the said Sheriff made a return on the same day, and produced the body of the said William Fullerton before said Justice; that thereupon the said Justice adjourned the hearing of the said writ to the 3d day of May, inst; that on the said 3d day of May Hon. L. B. Garvin, one of the Justices of the said Superior Court, sitting in Chambers, heard the arguments upon said writ, although objections were duly made on behalf of your petitioner to his jurisdiction and authority, and that the said Garvin, on the 4th day of May, inst., rendered a decision and entered an order discharging said Fullerton from the custody of said Sheriff. And your petitioner further submits that the said Garvin was not invested with jurisdiction and authority to make such decision and order, and that the said Monell was not invested with authority or jurisdiction to issue such writ, and prays that a certiorari may issue out of your honorable court to bring this matter up for revision by your honorable court.

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

THE WRIT.

The People of the State of New-York.

To the Hon. Samuel B. Garvin, one of the Justices of
[L. S.] *the Superior Court of the City of New-York:*

Whereas, We have been informed that a certain writ of habeas corpus of the people on the relation of William Fullerton was lately issued to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, (who held the said William Fullerton in custody,) to inquire into the cause of his imprisonment and a certain order or decision was made by you on the 4th day of May instant, discharging the said William Fullerton from his imprisonment, and we being willing for certain causes to be certified of the said writ, order and decision made by you in the matter, as also of all your acts and proceedings therein, do command you that without delay you do certify and distinctly and openly send the said writ, order and decision, and the proceedings in the said matter, to our Justices of the Supreme Court, at the present General Term of said Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York on the third Monday of May, 1864, at 11 A. M., as fully and amply as they remain before you, so that our said Supreme Court may cause to be done further thereupon what of right and according to law ought to be done, and have you then this writ. Witness, Hon. William H. Leonard, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of May, 1864.

By the Court. H. W. GENET, Clerk.

Allowed. George G. Barnard.

In the meantime it is reported that Mr. Fullerton has obtained an order of arrest against the Surrogate for false imprisonment, and that the bail has been fixed at $5,000.

The Express Newspaper Case—The Defendant's Books Alleged to be Mutilated.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Stephen T. Clarke vs. James and Erastus Brooks.—This was an application made by Mr. Smyth, counsel for the defendants, on Tuesday, to have the case set down for trial on the second Monday in June, in accordance with a General Term order.

Mr. Cram, counsel for the plaintiff, objected to such compliance with the General Term order, and read the following affidavit of Mr. Clarke:

Stephen T. Clarke, the plaintiff in this action, being duly sworn, says: That on the 29th day of April ult., he went to the office of the New-York *Express* newspaper for the purpose of examining the books of said newspaper, and of the late firm of J. & E. Brooks & Co.; that on examining one of the books of said firm, called synopsis book, he found that the balance sheet for the year 1860 was torn and mutilated, and a portion thereof had been torn therefrom; that the said portion thus destroyed contained a statement showing this deponent's and the defendants' interests respectively in said newspaper establishment, as the plaintiff claims the same to be, viz.: That the plaintiff owned one-sixth of said establishment, the defendant, James Brooks, one-half, and the defendant Erastus Brooks, one-third, thereof; that page 49 of the small journal contains entries of the profits and drafts of each of the partners for January, 1860, with references to pages in the small ledger, where said entries are posted; that on said page of the day-book is the following entry: "S. T. Clarke, creditor. By profits of January, $329 76 5-6;" that the page here referred to is page 24 of the small ledger above mentioned; that on referring to said page he found that the said page, together with several pages following, had been taken out of the said ledger; that said page 24 contained entries showing a division of profits between the plaintiff and defendants according to their above-mentioned interests respectively, as the same are claimed by the plaintiff; that on or about the first day of July, 1863, the plaintiffs transferred said synopsis book and small ledger to the defendant, Erastus Brooks; that at that time said books were in perfect condition, and in no respect mutilated, and that none of the pages and no part thereof had been torn therefrom; that deponent has not seen, handled or examined said synopsis book or small ledger, or either of them, since the said first day of July, 1863, until the said 29th day of April, 1864; and that said portions of said books of account so mutilated and destroyed since they have been in defendant's exclusive possession and control contained important and material evidence upon which the plaintiff relied to prove his case.

Mr. Cram read further affidavits made by himself and others, in respect to former postponements at the instance of the defendants, and touching the incidents at the General Term.

Mr. Cram then urged that the order of the General Term should be interfered with, and went on to state that he had been informed that two bankers, Messrs. Gallatin and Perritt, had called on one of the Judges *ex parte*, to ask that this cause might be postponed until after the adjournment of Congress; and that in his own opinion, without any disrespect to the court, he thought they had no power on such an application, to postpone the cause, there being no motion. He also asserted that the court made no order in the matter, but merely expressed a wish. No order was entered and the case came up unprejudiced.

In his comments on the affidavit of Mr. Clarke, and the condition of the defendant's books, Mr. Cram said that either his client had committed forgery or the defendants perjury. The question was one of far higher import than that of property, and was so considered by his client. The fact that the receiver is a member of Congress, was no reason for delay through a whole session of that body.

After some discussion between counsel, the court remarked that it was understood that Mr. Robinson (Mr. Cram's partner) made very strenuous objections to the postponement, as he now stated in his affidavit, and that it was expressly provided that the case should be tried before the Summer vacation.

Upon the conclusion of the argument the court said that a consultation would be had by the Judges in respect to the matter, and decide if it was necessary to make any order for a further hearing.

The court has adjourned until Monday next, and there will be no further action in the matter until that day.

Adjourned Meeting of the Commercial Brokers at the Produce Exchange.

An adjourned meeting of the Commercial Brokers was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday. Mr. E. H. White presided, Mr. Charles Taylor officiating as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, as set forth in the Times of yesterday. He said he had no doubt that the objectionable clauses of the new tax bill would be satisfactorily amended if a committee were sent to Washington to represent the views of the brokers before the Financial Committee of the Senate, and respectfully urge the careful consideration of the subject.

Mr. Collins said, on behalf of the Conference Committee, which had been to Washington at the close of last week, that it was found that the whole tax-bill was yet in a very crude state; that it was to undergo a careful revision before being enacted into a law; that Hon. Mr. Morrill, as its author had assured the committee the clause relating to produce brokers was not intended to apply to gentlemen doing business at the Produce Exchange. Mr. Collins further remarked that Hon. Mr. Odell took a deep interest in the business of the committee, and had promised to advocate a reasonable modification of the obnoxious clauses in the tax-bill. Hon. Mr. Kalbfleisch was also mentioned as similarly disposed. Indeed, it was found that a general disposition to do what was fair and right, was manifested by every member of Congress, with whom the committee had been in consultation.

Mr. S. Sanderson moved the appointment of a committee of three, to go to Washington and confer with the Finance Committee of the Senate on the subject. Mr. John F. Cooke seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the committee, namely, Messrs. George McGrath, N. B. Collins and Sidney Sanderson.

A motion offered by Mr. Cooke, duly seconded and adopted by the meeting, to the effect that a committee of four representative brokers be appointed to collect subscriptions to defray the expenses of the gentlemen who had volunteered to go to Washington, and to compensate them for the loss of time and neglect of private business. The committee consists of Messrs. John H. Cooke, Walter Smith, William McMunn and Edward Wilson.

On motion the meeting was then declared adjourned, subject to the call of its officers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 4, 1864.

$8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	104⅞	300	Erie R.	112⅞
500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.S.	105	100	do....b30	112⅞
50,000	do	105¼	300	do....b10	112⅞
3,000	do	105¾	50	do	112½
2,000	U. S. 6s. '67	124	900	do	112
3,000	N. Y. St. 5s '74	104	100	do	111⅞
10,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct.&Ap.	110	500	Hud. R. R.	137
15,000	do	109⅞	100	do....b10	137⅛
7,000	do	109⅞	30	Sixth-Av. R.	123
3,000	do Feb.&Aug	109⅞	50	do	121
36,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	98⅞	1400	Reading R.	131
4,000	do	98⅞	1000	do	130⅞
3,000	Mo. State 6s	70	1000	do	130
3,000	M. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.	93	200	Mich. Cen. R.	136
40,000	Ohio & Miss C.	53	100	do	135⅞
50,000	do	52¾	1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	93
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s	111	200	do	92⅞
2,000	M.C.8sCo. 1stM. Sk. Fd. B.	130	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	135
5,000	Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. old	127	100	do	136
11,000	Chic., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st m.	128	600	Ill. Cen. R. S.	125⅞
500	Ill. Cen. Bs.	119⅞	100	do....b10	125⅞
5,000	Han. & St. J. 1st	100	500	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	109
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th M	89¾	700	do	108⅞
30,000	M. & Mo. L. G.	65	100	do	108⅞
10,000	At. & G. W. 1st in Ohio Div.	101	100	do	108⅞
25,000	Amer. Gold	179⅞	100	do....b10	109⅞
50	Ocean Bank	95½	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	122
600	Canton Co.	37	150	do	121⅞
100	do	37⅞	100	do	121⅞
200	do	38	50	do	121
250	Del. & H. C. Co.	230	300	Cle. & Tol. R.	147
25	Penn. Coal Co.	216	400	do	146⅞
350	do	215	50	Chi. & R. I.	111
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	71	100	do	110
100	do....b10	70⅞	400	do	110⅞
300	do....b10	70	12	Ch. B. & Quin.	137⅞
100	do	70	25	do	137
700	Quicksilv. Min.	70	50	do	136⅞
200	do....b10	70	100	M. & P. duC. R.	64
200	do	69¾	100	do....b3	64⅞
1100	do	69½	500	Tol. & Wab.	70
50	Cen. Coal	55	500	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	111⅞
200	Mariposa M. Co.	32	150	do	111
300	do	31	100	Alt. & Terre H.	60
1200	Qts. Hill M. Co.	13	50	Al. T. H. Pref.	78
600	N. Y. Cen.	133⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	53
450	do	133⅞	100	do	53⅞
700	do	133	100	do	53⅞
100	do	132⅞	100	do	54
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	227	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	75
200	Erie R. Pr.	107	100	do....b30	75⅞
			150	Chic. & Al. Pref.	95
			100	Chi. & Alt. R.	91
			200	Mar. & Cin. 1st P.	70
			150	H. & St. J. R. Pr.	62

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. R	105	900	Erie R.	113
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C	105⅞	100	do....b30	112⅞
2,500	do	105⅞	100	Hud. River R.	136⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yrs.	98⅞	200	do	136⅞
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	53	100	do....b15	137⅞
26,000	Amer. Gold	179⅞	100	Alt. & T. H.	80
100	Canton Co....b15	37⅞	500	Reading R.	132
100	Cum. Coal Pri.	69⅞	1000	do	131⅞
300	do....s10	69	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅞
200	do	69	100	do	92⅞
400	Chi. & N. W.	54⅞	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	136
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref	76⅞	300	Ill. C. R. S.	125⅞
300	Quicksil. M. Co.	68⅞	100	do	125⅞
300	do....b3	69	400	Clev. & P. R.	109
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	226	100	Gal. & Chi.	122
25	N. Y. Cen. R.	133	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	146⅞
50	do	132⅞	200	Mil. & P. DuCh. R.	64
400	Harlem R.	230	200	Pitts. F. W. & C.	111⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	179⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R....b3	110⅞
10,000	do....s3	179⅞	100	Canton Co.	37⅞
100	Erie R....b10	112	50	do	37⅞
100	do	111⅞	50	Quick. M. Co.	69⅞
200	Hud. R. R.	136⅞	300	GoldM.Co.Colr.	3⅞
100	Reading R.	130	1000	do....b10	4
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅞	300	do	4
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	126	400	Bucks C. L. Co. b10	1⅞
150	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅞	100	do	1⅞
100	do	125⅞	200	Canada Cop. Co.	8
100	Clev. & Pitts....x-d.	108⅞	300	Copake Iron M.	10⅞
200	do....s3	108⅞			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Erie R.	111⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	55
500	do	112	50	do	54⅞
100	do....b3	112	100	Chi. & Alton R.	90⅞
100	Harlem R.	228	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	54
100	do	228⅞	5000	do	54⅞
200	do	228⅞	100	Canton Co.	36⅞
100	Reading R.	131⅞	100	Cum. Coal	69⅞
200	do....s3	131⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co.	69
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	92⅞	100	Gold M. Co. Col.	4⅞
100	do	92⅞	200	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.	136⅞	10,000	U. S. 5-20s....C.	105⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R....s3	125⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

500	N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅞	400	Gal. & Chi. R.	122
100	Erie R.	112	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	147
100	Hud. R. R.	136⅞	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	110
100	do	137	50	Chic. & N. W. R.	54⅞
900	Reading R.	130⅞	100	do	54⅞
100	do	130⅞	100	do....s3	55
200	do	131	100	do	55
100	Mich. Cen. R.	136⅞	100	P.F.W.&C. ex. d.	111
300	M. S. & N. R.	92⅞	100	do	111
100	Ill. Cen. R.	126	100	Tol. & Wab....b3	70⅞
300	do....b3	136	100	Canton Co.	37
300	do	135⅞	300	do....s30	37⅞
100	do....s3	136⅞	400	do	35⅞
200	M. S. & N. I. G.	136	100	Cum. Coal....c	68⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	109⅞	200	do	69
600	do	109⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co.	68⅞
200	do....c	109⅞	100	Mariposa M. Co.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie R....b3	112	100	Gal. & C. R.	121⅞
100	Hudson R.	136⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	110⅞
100	do	136⅞	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	53⅞
200	do	136	10,000	do....s3	52⅞
400	Reading R.	131⅞	200	Tol. & Wabash	70
200	do....b3	131⅞	100	Canton Co....s3	35⅞
100	M S. & N. R. I.	92	600	do	35⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R.	125⅞	100	Cum. Coal	68⅞
200	Cl. & P. R. ex-d.	109	100	Cen. Coal Co.	55
100	Chic. & R. I.	110⅞	50	do	55⅞
100	Ch. & N. W. R.	54⅞	150	Quicks. M. C....b3	68⅞
200	do....s3	54⅞	500	do	68⅞
100	do....b3	54⅞	100	Mariposa Min. Co.	32
300	do	54⅞			

Wednesday, May 4—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange continues on a moderate scale. While there is a better look for steady prices on the Railway list to-day, there is no decided buoyancy of speculation. Some of the Miscellaneous Shares, like Canton and Cumberland, are recovering from the extreme depression of Tuesday morning. There is also an improvement in Ohio and Mississippi Certificates. In Government Securities the sales are again quite free and prices for the 5-20s well supported, 105½@105¼ ex-dividend. The sales of the New Loan were, by First National Bank, $238,000, and at the Treasury Office $84,000. At 4 o'clock, the following prices were made on the general market, as compared with the same hour on Tuesday afternoon. The feeling quite steady at the close of the day.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1861	113⅞	113	Mich. Central	135	136⅞
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	105⅞	105⅞	Mich Southern	91⅞	92
N. Y. Central	132⅞	132⅞	Mich Guarant'd	129⅞	130
Erie	111⅞	111⅞	Illinois Cen	125⅞	125⅞
Erie Preferred	107	106⅞	Pittsburgh	108	108⅞
Hudson	135⅞	136⅞	Fort Wayne	109	110⅞
Pacific Mail	223	226	Rock Island	111	110⅞
Harlem	225	230	Galena	121	121
Canton	35⅞	35⅞	Reading	129⅞	131⅞
Treas. Cer. new	98⅞	98⅞	Quicksilver	69	68⅞
Toledo, ex. div.	146	146⅞	Cum'land Coal	67⅞	68⅞
Northwest	52	54⅞			

The price of Gold ruled about the same as yesterday. The extreme figure of last night was not maintained. The fluctuations were 180 down to 178½, and up again to 179½@179½ ₩ cent. The export demand for the Cunarder to-day was $212,000. The Customs demand quite small.

The rates for Money are 6@7 ₩ cent.; the supply to the Brokers is easier in consequence of the greatly diminished demand from the Stock Exchange. The Mercantile demand is fair, but there is also less speculation in Produce and Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, and no great inducement to make new paper. The Staple Foreign articles like Sugar, Coffee, &c., have not advanced in proportion to the new duties, and although the Stocks of some of these articles are reported moderate for the Season, there is evidently a growing disposition to economize the demand. A glance at the market reports of the last day or two will show that prices are, if anything, easier than before the addition of one-half to the Customs duties. The same dullness of demand is shown on the Corn Exchange, while the Cattle Market this week is decidedly lower. As redundant as the enemies of the Government take pleasure in reporting our Greenback Currency, we take pleasure in noting the spirit of economy manifested by many of its holders in spending it.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Chatham	107
Manhattan	138	Bank of the Rep.	103
Mechanics'	112	Bank of N. America	108
State of New-York	110	Nassau	107
Commerce	110	Marine	132
Ocean	95½	Commonwealth	102
Mercantile	125	New-York County	140

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110	Ill. Central, '75	119⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s., R. E.	109	Al. & T. H. 1sts	107
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102¼	Al. & T. H. seconds, Prf.	93
Erie 2ds, '79	118	Al. & T. H. 2ds. In.	85
Erie 3ds, '83	116	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	110	Chi. & N. W. seconds	90
Hud. R. 1sts. '69	114	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	109
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F. '85	120	Del., L. & W. 1sts	116
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	109	Del. L. & W. 2ds	116
Harlem thirds, '68	105	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87⅞
Mich. C. '69 & '72	127	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	110
Mich. C. new, 1sts, '82	130	Chi. & Pitts 2ds	86
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	128	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66⅞
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	111⅞	Atlantic & G. W.	101

The following are the averages advertised by the First National Bank of New-York for the month of April:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,912,268 28
Average amount of Specie and Legal Tender Notes	1,432,192 18
Average amount of Deposits	4,386,937 89
Average amount of Circulation	133,480 00
Amount of Capital Stock paid in	500,000 00

This Bank has made a half yearly Dividend of 10 ₩ cent.

We notice that Mr. Harriot, late with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank; Mr. Parker, late with Merriam & Bell, and Mr. J. B. Harriot, have constituted a new Stock Commission firm at No. 57 Exchange-place. See advertisement.

Albert H. Nicolay will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, (Thursday,) May 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars, see his advertisement in the auction column.

The 10-40 Bonds, of the denominations of $50 and $100, interest in Gold once a year can now be had at the First National Bank. This class of bonds is a favorite and convenient investment for the savings of laboring people and other parties of moderate means. Bonds of $500, Gold interest every six months, can also be had. All at par, for Greenbacks or other current funds.

We have the following report from the Park Bank:

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected directors of the Park Bank for the ensuing year, viz.: Wm. H. Fogg, Joseph E. Bulkley, John H. Macy, Oliver Hoyt, George J. Byrd, Melvin S. Whitney, George H. Potts, Wm. K. Kitchen, Peter Hayden, Arthur Leary, Jackson S. Schultz, John Townsend, Jr., Hull Clark, Eugene Kelly, Wm. S. Blodgett; and at a meeting of the board this morning, Wm. H. Fogg was nominated for reëlection, but declining to serve, Wm. K. Kitchen was unanimously elected President.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mr. Wm. H. Fogg has declined a reëlection,

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be tendered him for his able, impartial and courteous administration as President of the Park Bank; and that the best wishes of the board will follow him through a long life of future usefulness.

The new Mining schemes are out of sight on the Stock Exchange, however paraded through whole columns of one or two of the newspapers devoted to these bubbles. We take it for granted that the public will not suffer themselves to be victimized by such quotations. The joke of the operation is that nothing seems too gross in statement or malignant in temper against the Public Credit for indulgence in the same veracious columns. Their readers would be made to believe that no more permanent *Sinking* fund can be found for their surplus Greenbacks than in the schemes referred to, and perhaps this is so.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York was as follows: Total receipts, $5,699,640 51, including for Customs, $198,000; total payments, $2,014,024 97; total balance, $34,711,580 65, and Ten-forties, $84,350.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1864.

TEN PAGES.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN—The Merchant of Venice.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Loyalina.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Connie Soogah.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant, French Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., at all hours; Pomp of Cudjo's Cave; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Whistler, at 3 and 7½ P. M.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippotheatronic Performances.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Magic Art.

SALON DIABOLIQUE—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mysterious Performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Simmons.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning issue, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.......................$8 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

The Semi-Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year...$3 00 | Five copies 1 year...12 00
Two copies 1 year...5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....22 50

The Weekly Times.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..8 00
Three copies 1 year...5 00 | Ten copies 1 year...15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.............................25 00

To Clergymen.—Weekly, $1 25; Semi-Weekly, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Red River is very conflicting. The steamer *Matanzas*, from New-Orleans April 26, arrived at this port yesterday, but brought no particulars of the retreat of Gen. Banks from Grand Ecore to Alexandria, although such news was current in the city when the steamer left. Dispatches via Cairo bring news from Alexandria to the 24th, and represent Gen. Banks and his force there at that time. It is further reported that the rebels attacked him on his retreat, and were beaten with a loss of one thousand men and nine pieces of artillery. The gunboats were reported safe, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. *Per contra*, regarding the retreat of Gen. Banks, a letter from Admiral Porter, received in Washington, dated the 17th, makes no mention of any such intention on the part of Gen. Banks. The Admiral also reports the results of an expedition up the Washita River as far as Munroe, which captured three thousand bales of rebel cotton, brought away eight hundred negroes and destroyed much rebel property. The expedition was under Lieut.-Commander Foster, and was particularly successful.

The Chicago *Journal*, of Saturday last, says: "We have a letter from our special at Nashville, giving highly important information, but deeming its contents 'contraband news,' we postpone its publication. Suffice it to say that the columns under Gen. Sherman are on the eve of a great forward movement, and before our issue of Monday next, unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, the Union host will be on the march from Chattanooga, Huntsville, etc., southward. Out of regard for the interests of the service, we defer further particulars."

The correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican* from Little Rock, April 23, says that all the horses and mules fit for service there are being pressed; the mules to draw the baggage and supply wagons, and the horses the artillery of a train about to be dispatched to Gen. Steele. This train is dispatched, it is said, in consequence of a message by a special messenger from Gen Banks, that he will not be able to furnish to Gen' Steele's army the requisite supplies; from which it is inferred that Gen. Steele relied upon forming a junction with Banks' forces somewhere on the Red River.

A deserter from Lee's army, to whom the Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* ascribes more honesty and common sense than deserters usually possess, has arrived in Baltimore. He saw Longstreet and his whole army in Richmond some weeks ago; has been all through Lee's fortifications, and thinks them impregnable from a front attack. He says the whole strength of Lee's present army is not over eighty thousand, their food and clothing being bad, but better now than heretofore. The rebel cavalry horses are nearly starved, and unable to stand fatigue. Only the fear of being shot prevents thousands of rebel privates from deserting. They all want peace on any terms. Evident preparations were seen at Richmond for removing the archives and civil officials further south. The whole city is in a terrible state of commotion. The deserter says Lee's fortifications extend many miles back from his present position on the Rapidan.

Gen. Washburne has just hung a spy and smuggler at Memphis, and has arrested several others. General terror consequently prevails among the Secessionists in that vicinity.

Gen. Meade has issued an order respecting the threatened mutiny of some regiments in the army who claim that their term of service has expired, in which he announces that instant death, without any form of trial whatever, shall be the punishment of all such insubordination.

From Cairo there comes news of the capture of a train of 240 wagons and its escort of 1,000 men, which was on its way from Little Rock to Gen. Steele's army. The report needs confirmation, however.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to pay for property taken during the war, excluding slave property. Mr. Hale introduced a bill providing for a board of competent persons to examine the claims of contractors for certain classes of gunboats who assert that they are losing money on their contracts in consequence of enhanced prices. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill establishing a Bureau of Military Justice was not agreed to. The question of what shall constitute a quorum in the Senate was discussed at length, and Mr. Sherman's resolution finally adopted. It provides that a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of the Senators duly chosen; that if a majority of the Presidential electors vote for one person, he is the President; that if the election of President devolves upon the House of Representatives and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House be cast for one person, he is the President.

In the House, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, rose to a question of privilege, and proceeded to denounce certain letters exhibited in the House previously by Gen. Garfield, as forgeries. These letters were from two of Mr. Voorhees' prominent constituents, to the rebel Gen. Breckinridge, and recommending the bearer for a position in the rebel army. A discussion ensued, when the matter was dismissed. The bill for the reconstruction of overthrown State Governments then came up, and after speeches by Messrs. Cox and Pendleton against, and Mr. Boutwell in favor, it was passed. During the evening session, the House considered the bill to provide homesteads on confiscated lands for soldiers and sailors.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. A communication was read in each board from City Inspector Boole, calling attention to the fat-boiling establishments in West Thirty-ninth-street and vicinity, which he declares are not only nuisances, but are fraught with danger to the public health. He proposes to banish them from the City limits, and as he has done all in his power for their abatement, that the Common Council request the Mayor to convene the Board of Health, who have the fullest power to remedy such evils. Both boards adopted a resolution embodying such a request to the Mayor. The Aldermen took up the City Tax Law and appropriation ordinance, as previously received from the Comptroller, and referred them to their Finance Committee, to report in half an hour, for which length of time a recess was immediately taken. On reassembling, the committee reported the ordinance, with the special appropriations originated at Albany, with the exception of $15,000 for the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children, reduced each to $5—the Common Council having no power to increase, but it has always been conceded the right to reduce appropriations. With this difference, and the striking out of the words "by contract" whenever they occur, the items in the City Tax Law were passed. The report of the committee, necessarily short, is published in the official proceedings. It contains the reasons for the changes voted. The Councilmen received the ordinance and laid it over under the rule. They also laid over the resolution to increase the pay of Corporation laborers to $2 per day, and concurred in the resolution for a joint special committee to report upon the subject of selling franchises of omnibus routes at auction. The Aldermen adopted resolutions, previously reported by a special committee, requesting the Central Park Commissioners to remove obstructions from a certain plot of ground in the Central Park, and directing the Street Commissioner to prepare it for a division parade-ground. The doubtful legality of this movement was pointed out by Messrs. Hardy and Jeremiah; but Mr. McMahon said Gen. Sandford would "take the responsibility," if the Common Council would open the way for him, and Mr. Jones said that, under the new feature of law introduced into the City Tax Law for 1864, making the Common Council trustees of the public property of the City, they had the right to take this action—at any rate, it would be well to know what their rights in the matter are. The Aldermen adjourned to Monday, and the Councilmen to Friday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By an arrival from Havana we have further information as to the retirement of Vidaurri from Monterey. It appears that previously to leaving the town, Vidaurri had proposed to Juarez that, to avoid the effusion of blood, all that had passed between the State and General Government be forgotten, and that, individually, he (Vidaurri) would withdraw from the State Government and retire into private life, provided he could do so without being pursued, denounced and insulted. Juarez refused to listen to any other terms than unconditional surrender, and Vidaurri left Monterey, threatening, however, to return in two weeks with French reinforcements. Juarez then made a triumphal entry into the City of Monterey. Vidaurri took three hundred men with him when he left Monterey. There was a rumor in Mexico that Mr. Corwin, the American Minister, was about to leave the city, leaving the Legation in charge of his Secretary, Mr. Williym H. Corwin. Great preparations are being made in Mexico City for the reception of the Archduke Maximilian. He was expected to reach the Capital by the end of May.

The funeral of Commodore William D. Porter took place from the City Hall yesterday afternoon, under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs. A detachment of marines and the Eighty-fourth Regiment, National Guards, formed the escort. The City authorities and a large number of naval and military officers participated in the ceremonies. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood.

The report of the Commissioners of Emigration, made at their meeting yesterday afternoon, shows the number of emigrants arrived at this port since the first of last January to be 41,262, being 15,000 more than during same period last year. The commutation money received was $152,293 83.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Garvin, rendered yesterday at Special Term of the Superior Court, in the Fullerton contempt case, will be found in the law column. The decision is of some importance to the profession. The matter was subsequently removed into the Supreme Court by the Surrogate, by *certiorari*.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have appointed Messrs. A. Oakey Hall, Richard O'Gorman and Nelson Smith, examiners to conduct the examination of applicants for admission to the bar.

Gen. Grant was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 28, 1822, and was, consequently, 42 years old on Thursday last.

Business was somewhat brisker yesterday at the Produce Exchange. Prices of Flour, Oats, Pork, Lard and Butter were firmer. Whisky was depressed and declining. Cotton was in fair request and buoyant. Groceries were quiet. Tallow, Leather and Petroleum were freely sought after. The changes in other articles were unimportant. There were 579 vessels of all classes in port. At an adjourned meeting of the commercial brokers, another committee was appointed to go to Washington and confer with the Finance Committee of Congress, in reference to the clauses of the new Tax Bill, of which the brokers complain as being invidious and unjust.

The Stock Exchange was fairly steady in prices, but without much spirit in speculation, yesterday. Money easy. Gold the same as on Tuesday.

A Strong Order.—Justice and strength are the main requisites in the governance of an army. Personal freedom of action or volition on the part of the individual soldier is out of the question. The order, issued by Gen. Meade, on Monday, displays both the requisites alluded to. There are some three thousand men of the Pennsylvania Reserves about whose term of service there is a difference of reckoning of a couple of months; and some of them, it seems, have refused to do duty on the ground that their term has expired. Gen. Meade explicitly announces to these mutineers that their conduct will be punished with death without trial, unless they return to duty; and hereafter any soldier who refuses to do duty on a similar plea will instantly be shot without any form of trial whatever. He desires that the soldiers of the army generally should appeal to the War Department in such cases; but says he has no further word or warning for those who, at a time like the present, choose to defy authority.

This order is not unnecessarily severe, and it is imperatively necessary; but we think the authorities have been guilty of a great error in not making and promulgating a decision in this case until the very moment when the army was going into battle. As we showed the other day, Gen. Lee has been trying to raise the enthusiasm of his men, prior to going into the great fight, by achieving a series of small military successes; but this order, though proper, is not calculated to raise an army's enthusiasm before battle. This is not a question of strategy, but of metaphysics.

The Army and the Public Credit.

We observe no want of reasonable confidence among the loyal masses in the pending army movements, East or West. There is some anxiety on the subject, of course, and, perhaps, some impatience. The first is pardonable—the last, simply unreasonable. The same impatience is shown toward the Government on other points of administration, but chiefly confined, as far as we can see, to the great cities, like New-York. Gold is said to be too high, as it certainly is, and this is attributed, not to the speculations of indifferent foreigners and Southern sympathizers in our midst; not to the effect of the mischievous and unprincipled predictions of a portion of the Opposition press; not to the croaking of a certain class of politicians who would delight to see the National Currency reduced to worthlessness, as Confederate paper, and the Government to repudiation, if they could thereby break down the Administration and seize the reins and patronage themselves, but to "the policy of Mr. Chase" and the redundancy of his Greenbacks.

On this matter there is a call for patient confidence on the part of all good and loyal citizens. They trusted the Government last Spring and Summer, under more trying circumstances, such as the defeats at Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, the naval repulse before Charleston, and the formidable invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The result was, the heavy fall in gold after Gettysburgh and the great achievments of Grant on the Mississippi. Why distrust the same Commander, with double the armed forces in his charge, *now?* Is it because the Southern party in our midst have changed their tactics, from assailing the conscription to assaulting the Public Credit? The purpose of this party, then and now, is the same—to break down the War by crippling its resources and thus exhausting the popular patience. Their failure to do so must be the same. The money will be furnished, as the men were, and to do this as cheaply as practicable we must treat with contempt all croaking against the Currency, and endeavor to keep down its volume by private economy and generous investment in the Gold bearing Stocks of the Government.

Again it is said, and by the same disaffected party, but with less consistency of argument, that the Government must pay more for money in gold interest, to make their new loans successful, and if they do this, that Congress has destroyed the means of Gold revenue, by advancing the tariff, and assailing all foreign interests by raising it summarily without notice, and upon all their goods alike, whether in bond or afloat, or on the eve of shipment. Five per cent. interest, *per se*, may sound cheap, but five per cent. assured in gold is certainly dear enough. The Government could afford to pay more if needful, but they ought not to promise more on a large and growing funded debt, because of this ability. No other great Power of equal material, or commercial resources, pays as much in gold. And the difference between five and six per cent., in a series of ten or twenty years, compounded year by year, is enormous. Less than $200,000,000 of the funded debt, under this Administration, has been created, subject to the permanent charge of six per cent. Another six per cent. loan of $500,000,000 is made reducible after 1867. A third loan of $200,000,000 is now in the course of popular distribution at five per cent., but reducible after ten years. And does any one, of true heart and confidence in the present struggle, doubt, that after this great country is again reunited and its empire extended and thickly populated through the gold-bearing States and Territories in the direction of the Pacific, that the Government will be unable to command the money markets of the world at less than five per cent?

As to the higher Tariff, our own people will be satisfied with it, whether it shall produce the next fiscal year one hundred millions in Gold on one-third less of imports, or seventy-five millions on one-half less than the present fiscal year. Either will answer the demands upon our revenue for the support of the Funded Debt. The lower sum would imply a degree of economy in the consumption of Foreign merchandise, which the whole country would welcome as the highest evidence of the popular determination to equally support and trust our Public Credit and our Patriotic Armies.

Rebel Shipbuilding in England.

The cases of the vessels building in England for the rebels seem to be in abeyance just at present. The former case of the *Alexandra*, which was watched with so much interest on both sides of the Atlantic, came to an ignominious end, resulting only in the determination that the Government officials had made a mistake in the merest point of practice. The judgment in the case, however, resulted as favorably for the builders of the vessel as if it had been decided upon the vital questions which the case was at one time thought to involve. What further proceedings, if any, will be taken about the vessel, we can hardly conjecture. We saw the statement sometime since that the English Government had notified the builders that they were ready to deliver them the vessel. But we find an editorial in the London *Law Times* which says, though not vouching for the fact, that as soon as the decision of the House of Lords was rendered, "the Solicitor to the Treasury rushed to the office and filed another information against her—the object of this hot haste being, of course, to prevent her escape;" and the editor says:

> "If this be true, it is a persecution happily strange to British justice. Technically, it may be contended, perhaps, that every day constitutes a new offence, and that for anything done after the date of the offence in the former information, she is still liable. On the other hand, the question may be raised with her, which was decided lately under the Vaccination Act, where Court held that the omission to vaccinate was an offence for which there was no penalty, and that a continuance of such omission did not subject the offender to further penalties."

If the case had been decided on its merits, and another prosecution had been at once commenced against the vessel, there might be some reason for talking about persecution and technicality. But as it is, it seems to us that no one would expect a private citizen to submit to a decision based on a merely technical point, as if it were a decision of the controversy, and we do not see why the Government should be expected to do so, especially in view of the immense interests involved. We think, too, that the editor has himself given a better argument for the new information, than against it. It may be that "British justice" will apply the same rule, which they have applied to a man who fails to be vaccinated, to those men who are seeking to embroil nations for the sake of gain; but we shall believe that when we hear of the *Alexandra* on the high seas as a Confederate privateer.

The case of the *Pampero* has terminated in a victory for the Government—the builders having given security, as we understand it, that she shall not go into the Confederate service. Still, this may only result in the rebels being compelled to pay for her twice over, and this they would no doubt gladly do if they have the means.

The case of the rams of Mr. Laird remains awaiting the return of the Commission from Egypt with the testimony of the Viceroy, which a correspondent of the London *Times* from Alexandria says will be to the effect that he did give the order for the rams. This statement is not, however, very reliable, in our opinion, but it may prove true, and may serve as a pretext on which another jury can find a verdict in favor of the builders—as they did in the *Alexandra* case.

We cannot but regret exceedingly, the inopportune death of Mr. Thayer, our Consul-General in Egypt, which is announced by the last steamer. He would of course have watched over the proceedings on this commission, and have seen to it that his country's interests were properly protected. If the commission has not been already executed, his death may prove to have been especially injurious to the country. We must wait and see what the result will show.

The fact is, that this action of the British Government, in seizing the vessels which are alleged to be building for the rebels, is only part of what they ought to do. We have been through a similar experience in reference to vessels fitted out for the Slave-trade. As long as the authorities here confined their exertions to seizing the vessels which they had reason to believe were going on slaving voyages, the trade flourished, for there was always a chance of the vessel's getting clear; and if she did not, it was a loss which the next one that escaped more than made up, and the risk of loss only stimulated adventure. But when the Government arrested the alleged owners, and sent one or two of them to the State prison, and hung one slave-captain, the trade ceased at once. And the British Government will find, if they really wish to prevent the building of vessels in the ports of England to cruise against the commerce of a Power to which they claim to be friendly, that there is no way so sure to stop it as to send a builder or two to prison, for violation of the neutrality laws. If their laws need amendment to secure such a result, the object to be attained is well worth some labor of legislation.

Why Did Garibaldi Go?

Who is the "sick man," Garibaldi or the British Government? Mr. Gladstone asserts that it is Garibaldi. There are the best reasons in the world for believing that it is the other party. Certainly, as it stands, it is a very pretty question.

Garibaldi, after an unprecedented popular reception in Southampton and London, accepted invitations from some forty or fifty of the principal towns in England and Scotland to visit them. Suddenly, to the astonishment of the people, the announcement is made that the condition of Gen. Garibaldi's health will constrain his immediate departure from England. To back this up Dr. Ferguson, an eminent British surgeon, published a card, in which he says: "I cannot take it upon me, as a professional man, to say that he is unfit to undertake any of his engagements in this country, but I have no hesitation in stating my firm conviction that, by much work of the kind, he would incur great and serious risk." This is met by a publication of a card, the day afterward, in the *Star* (the *Times* declining to insert it), from Dr. Basile, the Italian Surgeon of Garibaldi, in which it is said:

> "I feel bound, as the physician in regular attendance upon the General, to affirm that his health is perfectly satisfactory, and that his wound, since four or five months cicatrized, no longer requires surgical care. I make this statement with greater confidence, inasmuch as it was confirmed on the occasion of his first consultation by Dr. Ferguson himself, and still more recently by Dr. Partridge. I am firmly convinced that the General is able to undergo the journey, without danger, which he proposed to undertake."

Immediately the Working Men's Reception Committee hold a meeting and strongly urge Garibaldi to take rest, if necessary, but not to give up the tour through England. Garibaldi addresses, in reply, an affectionate note to his "dear friends," that, "for the present I feel obliged to leave England," but saying nothing about his health or any other reason. This is followed, a day or two afterward, by a farewell address to the English nation, in which he expresses his fervent gratitude for the warm welcome he had met, but assigns no reasons for his going—on that point saying simply: "I have desired to be altogether at the disposal of my English friends, and to go to every place where I might be wished to go, but I find that I cannot now fulfill all these engagements of my heart."

Upon the face of the case, it seems to be very plain that it is not Garibaldi who is sick. Even Dr. Ferguson, himself, dares not venture to say that the General is actually sick, only that there is danger that he will get sick if these things go on. Imitating his prudence we will not undertake to say that the Government was actually sick, only that there was danger it would get sick, if these things went on. Certainly, strong predisposing causes were in actve operation.

Garibaldi, everywhere known as a revolutionary chief, everywhere recognized as a representative man of the people, lands in England. Immediately the popular masses throughout the kingdom are in a ferment of enthusiasm. It was evident that he was to have an unheard of reception. The governing classes at once realized that it would not do to be mere spectators of such a demonstration, and that policy required them to take part in it, and control it. Garibaldi was borne through the heaving multitude of London to a ducal residence, and from that time was not only the popular idol, but was courted like a very monarch by the Government, by the aristocracy, by the world of fashion. The Premier, Lord Palmerston, gave him a great State dinner. The Foreign Secretary, Earl Russell, gave him a lunch at Pembroke Lodge. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, gave a magnificent entertainment, in his honor, on Carlton House, terrace. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, visits him at Stafford House, and remains with him for an hour. Being solicited to visit Parliament, he is accommodated with a seat in the Peers' gallery of the House of Commons. In the House of Lords he is introduced by Sir Augustus Clifford, bearing the wand of office, and conducted to a place at the right of the Throne. The Bishop of Oxford leaves the Episcopal Bench to shake him warmly by the hand. Earl Russell follows, and then many other Lords, until he leaves, again preceded by the Chamberlain. He is taken to the opera at Her Majesty's theatre, and there receives from the assembled fashion an ovation that, as we read the account of it, seems to have been almost a frenzy of delight.

It was a strange spectacle—the red-shirted revolutionist, the tallow-chandler of Staten Island, the farmer of Caprera, thus fêted by nobles and Ministers—not only surrounded by all the splendors, but receiving all the homage of the very highest society in England. It was thus that the governing classes sought to take possession of Garibaldi. Yet they had no possession of him. He moves about at his will. To-day at Barclay & Perkins' brewery drinking amid deafening hurrahs the health of English workmen; to-morrow receiving a deputation from the Universal League for the welfare of the industrious classes, and responding in earnest words for a closer brotherhood between the different peoples; the day after, in a gathering of continental republicans and saluting Mazzini—the object of abhorrence to the aristocracy and of special distrust to the Government—as "the guide and counseler of his young years, his friend and teacher."

The conviction can hardly be resisted, that the fact that Garibaldi could not be kept to the narrow walk that suited the interests of the Government, was the real cause of his leaving England so suddenly. Of course the Government had no fear that the great Italian would undertake to excite insubordination in England. Not a word escaped Garibaldi's lips that had the least tendency in that direction. On the contrary, he seemed to delight to find occasion to contrast British freedom with the civil condition of most of the continental nations. He not only cast no reflections upon the Government, but praised it in most emphatic terms. In his speech to the Italians at the Crystal Palace, he said: "I speak from what I know, that the Queen and the Government of England, represented by Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone, have done a wonderful deal for our native Italy." and in the same strain he went on to say: "I have seen here a great thing—half a million of people kept in order by a dozen policemen, plain, simple policemen; for there are no gendarmes, no mouchards in this country; they cannot live in its free air. Do you know how this great fact is brought about? It is because the English people love their Queen, *card Regina*." It could have been from no apprehension that Garibaldi would weaken the loyalty of the masses that he was bowed out of the kingdom.

The real source of uneasiness lay in the foreign relations of the Government. It is particularly important, at the present time, that the British Ministry should keep on the best terms with the French Emperor, in view of the Peace Conference, soon to be held. Garibaldi is the declared enemy of the Emperor, whom he regards as the great obstacle to the liberation of Rome and the complete unification of Italy. The fact that all the Imperial organs of France invariably use splenetic language, when alluding to Garibaldi's reception, is pretty good evidence of the feeling of their master. It would, in fact, be awkward not only for Napoleon, but for the other potentates, to send representatives to London to sit there just at the time when the whole kingdom was holding a grand jubilee over their common enemy. Plainly enough, the Government was in a strait. Palmerston and Gladstone disavowed bringing any pressure to bear upon Garibaldi, to produce his departure; but no such vague language as they employed will satisfy any considerate man that undue influence of some sort was not used by the Government, either directly or indirectly, to cut short Garibaldi's visit.

The Hundred Day Men.—We have not heretofore praised the policy which has on several occasions been adopted, of spasmodically calling for immense bodies of troops for very short periods of service. But the prompt popular responses to all such calls are always remarkable. The response of the Western States to the recent order for 85,000 hundred day men is the most remarkable of them all. The quota of Ohio under that call was 30,000; but the moment the order was promulgated throughout the State, telegrams began to pour into the Capital from all quarters, offering companies and regiments (already organized) of the National Guard, until on Monday last the number of 35,000 men had been offered for the public service. Indiana, Illinois and other Western States will be about as prompt as Ohio.

Coal Dust for Fuel—An Excellent Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Saturday's number of your valuable paper an article, signed "William-street," suggests making use of coal dust, by mixing it with some adhesive matter. The idea is not a new one.

At the coal mines of Charleroi, Belgium, some 800,000 tons of coal dust have accumulated, impairing the working of the mines. Now, M. Dehaynin, Jr., and another company, are working on this coal dust. After having it pulverized and freed of all strange matter, by machinery, this dust receives the forms and dimensions the best adapted for heating locomotives, by agglomerating eight parts of coal tar to ninety-two parts of coal dust. This mixture, heated to 300 to 350 degrees, with superheated steam, becomes a paste, which is mechanically and powerfully pressed into cylindrical or rectangular forms; and after having been cooled, solid, compact cylinders of about five inches diameter and weighing eighteen pounds, or prismatic blocks of about five and a half by seven and twelve high, and weighing twenty pounds, are obtained.

These blocks, which have very nearly the same density and weight of the solid coal, are easily handled and placed on the grates of the locomotives, where they ignite easily on incandescent coal, and burn without giving obstacle to the circulation of air through the grate.

This new combustible is warranted not to give more than six per cent. of ashes, and is now in great demand by railroad companies, on account of its greater heating power and its being actually cheaper than the black coal. M. Dehaynin, Jr., and the other company manufacture now, annually, 255,000 tons of this agglomerate.

Yours, respectfully, MELBY.

The United States Christian Commission.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 4.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-night on behalf of the United States Christian Commission. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, presided. Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, Rev. J. T. Duryea, of New-York, Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, E. S. Tobey, of Boston, and others addressed the meeting. Fifty thousand dollars were raised on the spot, which will be largely increased. This is intended as a beginning of a great national subscription of $1,000,000 for the cause of the Christian Commission. A meeting of a similar character is to follow in all the large cities. A movement has also begun to organize a Ladies' Christian Commission in all the churches.

Great Success of Fry's New Opera, "Notre Dame of Paris."

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 4.

The opening of the musical festival for the Sanitary Fair was a complete success. W. H. Fry's new grand opera, entitled "Notre Dame of Paris," was received with a perfect storm of applause.

Ladies Home U. S. General Hospital.

The second anniversary of the reception of Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the above-named hospital, was held last evening at the hospital, corner Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street. The room was neatly dressed, and very well filled, one-half with such of the soldiers, inmates of the hospital, as were able to attend, and the other half with ladies and gentlemen, friends and patrons of the institution. Hon. George Opdyke presided. The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, after which Dr. Vanderpool read the reports of the Secretary, Miss Bella Matthews, and the Finance Committee, prepared by Mrs. Edward Vanderpool. The following is the report of the Finance Committee:

REPORT.

The Finance Committee deem it necessary in making their first report to state the origin of the enterprise. This hospital was obtained by some of the ladies (who still remain) from our worthy and patriotic Mayor, George Opdyke, in April, 1862. On the 2d of May the inauguration took place; on the 4th the first soldiers were received. The board of ladies, seven in number, continued their work until the last of July. The hospital was sustained by the efforts of themselves and friends, until August, when an order was issued by Government requiring the control of all hospitals. By request of Dr. A. B. Mott, the Surgeon in charge, a meeting was called, and the requirements of Government were made known to them. They demurred; and four of the seven withdrew, taking all the money and books with them, leaving the hospital in debt more than three thousand dollars. $2,850 was paid by Dr. Mott, and the balance by the ladies who remained. The expenditures from the 28th July, 1862, until the 1st of May, 1863, were $2,071; from 1st of May, 1863, until 1st of May, 1864, $2,700; leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,520. The Committee return their heartfelt thanks to their friends and the public who have so generously aided and sustained them in their labor of love; and trust by a continuance of their efforts to retain the confidence which their friends have placed in them, by making them the almoners of their bounty. The liberal donations and sums of money have not, as we desired, been acknowledged through the press, our finances not warranting any such expenditures. Gratifying as it might have been to us, we believed we were acting more in accordance with the wishes of the donors by expending it for the comfort of the soldiers. We earnestly entreat a still further continuance of your generosity, and pledge ourselves to prove faithful to the trust. In retrospect, we are proud of our hospital—of its management—and sincerely do we thank Dr. Mott for the facilities afforded us of doing good, and also his gentlemanly staff, whilst in the faithful performance of their arduous duties. The Committee, and Ladies of the Home, feel that they would be lacking in gratitude to Almighty God, did they not thus publicly acknowledge His kind, fatherly care and protection during the past two years, and would most gratefully acknowledge

"That hitherto the Lord hath helped us.'

In behalf of the committee

Mrs. EDWARD VANDERPOEL.

George W. Bungay, Esq., then delivered a short but very excellent address, congratulating the soldiers on the comforts and advantages they here enjoyed, and the ladies on the success of their enterprise, and the excellent lessons they here learned in housekeeping while "in the service." He was followed by James B. Merwin, who well described the condition of the wounded soldiers, and who was listened to with much attention. Mr. De Cordova followed, and was heartily applauded. After him, an address was delivered by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, and the exercises were closed with a benediction by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Chaplain of the Hospital.

A very interesting event occurred in the presentation of a beautiful basket of flowers to Mrs. Vanderpool—a lady who has materially aided in the success of the hospital. The hearty cheers of the soldiers when the basket was presented showed how truly her services were appreciated by them. Three cheers were given for Gen. Anderson, who was present, and briefly responded; and three more for Dr. Mott, who was also obliged to speak; he seemed to be very popular with the men, and at the close of his speech was loudly applauded by them. A collection was taken up, which amounted to $63 65.

The following is the medical staff:

Surgeon Alex. B. Mott, United States Volunteers, in charge. Acting Assistant Surgeons United States Army—John W. Robie, Austin Flint, Jr., Gouverneur M. Smith, L. L. Lozier, J. C. Stone. Medical Cadets United States Army—F. P. Casey, E. C. Seguin, S. B. Merchon, G. W. Teraberry, John Van Duyn. Hospital Stewards United States Army—H. J. Anderson, Jr., Jas. Hatfield.

Obsequies of Commodore Porter.

The obsequies of Commodore William David Porter took place yesterday afternoon. During the morning the body lay in state at the Governor's Room, City Hall, which was thronged with persons anxious to see the features of the dead hero.

At 3 o'clock the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. Conklin, and a detachment of marines from the Navy-yard, under command of Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, had assembled, the latter being the guard of honor. Soon after the coffin was borne to the hearse by six sailors, the Commodore's boat crew, and the procession formed in the order, and took the route as published yesterday. The pall-bearers were Commodore H. Erben, Maj.-Gen. Sandford, Capt. Boggs, Col. Danl. W. Teller, Commodore Craven, Hon. P. Hamilton, Rear Admiral S. S. Breese, Capt. R. W. Meade, Col. Marshall Lefferts, Capt. Warden, Col. B. L. Trafford, Commodore C. Ringold, Gen. F. Porter, Rear Admiral H. Paulding.

A number of relatives of the deceased, among whom was his widow, followed the remains to the grave. The Mayor and Common Council, and a large number of naval and military officers accompanied.

The body was taken to Greenwood and placed in the receiving vault to await removal to and interment at Philadelphia.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Evacuation of Washington—The Fall of Plymouth—The Ram Roanoke—Gen. Peck.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, May 4.

By passengers who arrived here on the United States transport steamer *Collins*, from North Carolina, we obtain the following:

Washington, one of the strongest fortified points in North Carolina, has, by order from Gen. BUTLER, been evacuated. After spiking the heavy guns and destroying an amount of property which could not be brought away, it was discovered that previously the enemy had left for Virginia, leaving only seven companies in front of the place.

Two companies of the Second North Carolina (white) Volunteers were stationed at Plymouth, and eight companies of the First North Carolina Volunteers at Washington.

The families of these loyal Southern soldiers number more than a thousand women and children, who are entirely destitute. Their suffering condition demands sympathy and relief.

Major-Gen. PECK has not been assigned to any duty. Gen. BUTLER has requested him to report at his headquarters, for such lighter duty as he may be able to perform, in view of his health.

Medical Director HAND and Medical Inspector COGGILL have directed him to go North for rest and quiet, as a necessity to prevent permanent disability. He is suffering from the injuries received during the siege of Suffolk.

It is reported that the rebel ram *Roanoke*, now at Plymouth, is delaying for the purpose of mounting the 200-pound Parrot, which, with a 100-pound Parrot, were among the effects which fell into the hands of the enemy by the capture of Plymouth.

It is generally believed in the interior that the fall of Plymouth and the evacuation of Washington, N. C., will enable Gov. VANCE, the Secession candidate, to secure his reëlection.

OUR NEWBERN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fall of Plymouth—Particulars of the Evacuation of Little Washington—Gen. Peck Relieved.

NEWBERN, N. C., Friday, April 29, 1864.

As time moves on it brings us nothing new in regard to the siege and fall of Plymouth. What little we hear, however, confirms previous reports of the horrible loss and barbarity of the enemy. A sergeant of one of the Pennsylvania regiments—One Hundred and Third (?)—escaped while on the road to Richmond as a prisoner, and arrived at Washington a few days since. He heard the rebels acknowledge a loss of 1,500 in killed and wounded, and further heard them state that they shot all blacks in arms. There were but two companies of North Carolinians at Plymouth, and most of them escaped. These men and the negroes are very skillful in the art of concealment. Our darkey made his way into a marsh, and the rebels, suspecting it to be occupied by refugees, set it on fire. To protect himself, he covered his person so completely with mud that he came out of the flames without the "smell of fire" upon him. A novel way of "covering a retreat."

It will be a matter of surprise to all interested in our cause to hear that Washington, so gallantly defended by Gen. FOLTER, one year ago last March, has been evacuated. This is the case, however. The order went up from here last Tuesday, reaching there in the afternoon. To the various points about to be evacuated, we ask especial attention. The movement cannot be properly understood without it. After the dispatch-boat reached Washington on Tuesday, Brig.-Gen. HARLAND was to give us at this place a signal in case there was *no rebel force* in the vicinity of Washington, to make the evacuation *impracticable*. Accordingly, at 10 o'clock of that night, three guns (the signal) were fired, and distinctly heard here. Immediately some transports were sent up, and all available ones the day following were started to bring away people, stores and property of various kinds. On Wednesday a small force of the enemy made its appearance, probably a reconnoisance called forth by the firing of the signal gun the previous evening. A small scouting party went out, and in a little skirmish there was two or three slightly wounded, one killed. The enemy had but two or three companies of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, certainly no artillery, as the fire from our forts called forth nothing in reply. That they had no force to cause us to evacuate the place as a matter of security is evident, from the fact that they did not appear at all on the south side of the Tar River, our cavalry and light-artillery, by marching across the country, having arrived here without any molestation from the enemy. Our present force outnumbers that under Gen. FOSTER one year since last March, and he maintained himself 17 days, besieged by 15,000 rebels, finally obliging them, to abandon their undertaking. Gen. HARLAND remarked to a gentleman, that he could hold the place against any force the enemy could send. Why then evacuate? Simply, because so large a number of troops have been withdrawn from this department, that it was impracticable to defend all the positions formerly held by us.

Washington is a position of no special military value. With Roanoke Island, Hatteras, Newbern, and Beaufort, we have the keys to the possession of Eastern North Carolina, without material loss we could be abandoned. In view of the great campaign in Virginnia, and the necessity of placing the results of it boyond a par adventure, the place was not worth the men it would take to hold it, especially taking the negative side—the force with which the enemy must garrison it if they can to keep possession of it.

Gen. HARLAND managed the evacuation with skill and deliberation becoming a brave and humane soldier.

The first thing was to place the First North Carolina Volunteers, with their families, upon the transports. (There are many deserters from the rebel army in this regiment, and the authorities have done a just thing in placing them in our most secure positions.) In the mean time no intimation had been given of the abandonment until about dark on Wednesday evening, when all the colored people were ordered to be prepared, as soon as possible, with what little baggage they could carry, to be moved to Hill's Point, a secure point abought eight miles below Washington, where there would be ample protection given them, until they could all be conveyed to this place. This work was going on all night, and mostly completed by the morning.

It was hard for many of these people to leave their little homes which they had owned for a long time, their all too, and encounter the exposure they knew to be inevitable. A few chose to remain and take their chances. The poor men took as much as they could "toal" and came away. Thus we are preparing to receive 25,000 of this class, and make them as comfortable as possible. A goodly number of the old white citizens came also. Some, however, seemed pleased at the prospective termination of "Yankee rule." I fear that they forgot at the time the Yankee rations on which they have been living.

April 30.—Several boats have just reached here from Washington. All persons, both white and black, who care to leave, are safely brought away. All the guns, and public as well as most private property, were saved. The loss will be comparatively small.

Gen. HARLAND and staff arrived about 10 o'clock on the *Trumpeter*. From this fact we learn that there is little more to be done in the work of evacuation, and no immediate danger of molestation from the enemy. The infantry is expected to reach here soon. I am told that a great majority of the old citizens of Washington preferred to leave with the army than remain to pass under the Confederate sway. Some really Union men, however, preferred to stay with their property and take the chances.

I am told that our gunboats will hold possession of the river, and thus keep virtual command of the town.

Gen. PECK having been relieved, turned over his command to Brig.-Gen. PALMER on the 25th inst. During the time of his command there has been but a small force in the department, and the best possible use has been made of it. Under the circumstances, the fall of Plymouth could not have been prevented by any General. It was the ram, and not the rebel army, which took that place.

After the attack on Newbern last February, Gen. PECK began to strengthen its fortifications, and no little of our present security is due to the work done at that time. That he is patriotic and faithful as a soldier: that he has managed the affairs of the department with efficiency and success, there can be no doubt. His apprehensions of danger were always rational and timely, and had the means been granted him, we should have been enlarging rather than contracting our lines in the old North State.

Brig.-Gen. PALMER, his immediate successor, is an officer of high character and real merit. That he will make an able and judicious use of all under his command, is the universal feeling.

The inclosed orders may be interesting to the public: ELIHU.

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY AND DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., April 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70.—By virtue of Special Orders No. 109, paragraph six, of the 19th inst., from Department Headquarters, the undersigned is relieved from the command in North Carolina. Since the order was issued prior to the reception of news of the enemy's operations in the State, he has deemed it his duty to remain so long as the present danger shall continue.

Many of the troops have been in the field from the outbreak of the revolution, and were with BURNSIDE or FOSTER at Roanoke, Newbern, Macon and Goldsborough. Others were with the Commanding General at Yorktown Williamsburgh, Feir Oaks, in Seven days before Richmond on the Blackwater and at Suffolk. During the past nine months the command has been small, but very active; and has added Newbern, Batchelor's Creek, Plymouth, and many other names of lesses note to that list already inscribed in the hearts of the American people. Of such officers and men the Commanding Geneeal is justly proud, and he separates from them with deep and lasting regret.

It is a pleasing reflection that the District will be commanded by Gen. PALMER, an officer of distinguished service, and well acquainted with the condition of affairs in North Carolina.

The occasion is embraced to thank Commander DAVENPORT, the officers and sailors of the Navy, as well as of the Revenue Service, and Col. HEATON and the officers of the Treasury Department, for that prompt, cordial and patriotic support which has always been extended to the Army.

JOHN J. PECK, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEWBERN, N. C., April 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—In accordance with Special Orders No. 109, Par. VI. current series, from department headquarters, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of North Carolina.

All existing orders and regulations will remain in force until otherwise ordered.

The officers of the General Staff will be announced in future orders.

I. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.

THE MILITARY PARADE IN THE PARK.

A Military Condemnation of It.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in the TIMES of to day on the reprehensible violation of the rules governing the Central Park, by Col. MAIDHOFF, Eleventh Regiment, you say "it is to be hoped that others of the National Guard will not stain their colors by emulating his example." The hope, Sir, does injustice to the "others," unintentionally, I know. The conduct of Col. MAIDHOFF, and I have abundant means of judging, meets with the condemnation of the military of the City, who have on many occasions testified to our citizens their love of law by their preservation of order, and on no occasion violated either. I venture to say that, as a body, the National Guard strongly condemn and regret Col. MAIDHOFF's conduct, and the example will have no imitators.

ONE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It does not appear that Col. MAIDHOFF has advanced himself in the opinion of his military cotemporaries, rank or file, any more than with citizens generally, by his flagrant violation—the first deliberate one perpetrated by any of all the hundreds of thousands of visitors—of the rules and regulations made by the Commissioners for the protection of our beautiful Park. There was no intention to intimate that others of the National Guard would imitate such an exploit; the exploit of gallantly marching a large command through open ways, over the protests of a few policemen and the rules of the Park, and on the fresh, beautiful sward, doing sad damage to it with the hoofs of his "war" horse and the tread of his men. That such an exploit will be emulated by others of the National Guard there is no apprehension. The example will be let severely alone, and the peculiar glory accruing, awarded unenviously to him, who on a bright Spring day so chivalrously earned it.

In regard to the matter of a Parade Ground, that there is an imperative necessity for one cannot be denied, and that, with this single exception, the National Guard have most patiently waited for definite action in regard to one is a fact. The subject has long been urged and discussed, and the authorities could not do a more just and popular thing than to promptly act upon it. Our military are entitled to it, and our citizens approve of it. There is no reason for further delay. Whether in Central Park, Manhattan-square, or any where, there should be a prompt decision. The just requirements of our soldiery should no longer be disregarded.

Circular from Gov. Seymour.

THE INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 22, 1864.

SIR: The Legislature having made no provision for the payment of the interest on the State debt, as it should be paid, in coin, and the Comptroller having no funds which he can apply to the purchase of coin for that purpose, as a last resort I appeal to the men of capital, the bankers, the merchants and others of the people of our great State who have its honor at heart, to provide means, by voluntary contribution, whereby at least so much of the interest as belongs to non-resident creditors, if not the whole, may be paid promptly in gold or its equivalent.

Unless this be done the honor of New York is lost.

In wealth and numbers, in the ability to pay, New-York stands far above every other State in the Union. Other States, inferior in means, do not find the obligations of the hour too great for an honest performance. If New-York falters now it can claim no indulgent opinion of the world—the State brands itself with dishonesty.

For the purpose of showing the history of our legislative action upon this question, I append the message sent by me to the Legislature last year and at its present session. To you who are identified in the minds of the commercial world with the character and credit of our noble State, to whom the honor of New-York must be as your own, I appeal that you will save the State from this lasting disgrace. I ask the bankers and merchants of our great metropolis to act in this matter. It is due to their future credit and their future pride that they advance the money which is needed to this end.

In the hands of the active and energetic men of New-York, whose spirit is always prompt to noble undertakings, the honor of our State is now left.

Let the stranger who trusted to our honor be paid to the last penny of our bargain.

I have faith that whatever money may be so contributed will be only lent. Better counsels will prevail among our legislators, and the State will repay what is now advanced. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Court-Martial, Sixth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41.—A Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., is hereby ordered, and will consist of Lieut.-Col. BERNARD SCHWARTZ, of said regiment.

The said court will be held at the armory of said regiment, over Centre Market, on Friday, the 20th of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of Brig.-Gen. YATES.
CHAS. TRUMBULL WHITE, Brig. Maj. & Insp'r.

All the World's a Stage,

and all the people merely players, and we surmise that a large portion of the players thereon must be using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "Fragrant Sozodont," from the immense demand there is for that article. Well, it only proves that we are becoming wiser and wiser every day, for it truly merits all that is said in its favor, the most delightful, convenient and efficacious beautifer and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumists, and by HALL & RUCKEL, proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price 75 cents per bottle.

A Slight Cough,

which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of Consumption. What is sometimes called a "trifling cold" frequently ends in Bronchitis! What reckless folly to allow a cough or a cold to become so deep-seated when a remedy so prompt and certain as Dr. B. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured. Sold by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers and No. 1 Hudson sts., and by druggists generally.

To Advertisers.

We have completed arrangements which enable us to contract for advertising in the leading newspapers of the Canadas, both English and French, on the most advantageous terms.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Agents,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fine Dress Boots

and shoes, buckle and Balmoral boots, in great variety of our own manufacture.
SLATER'S, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

Dr. Heine has removed to No. 54 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

The New-York Weekly News,
BENJ. WOOD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY NEWS for the present week issued THIS MORNING. It will be, as usual, full of interesting, valuable and exciting information, beside containing documents of great public importance. This weekly newspaper is regarded as the best one published in the City of New-York for its comprehensiveness and clearness of arrangement, thus presenting a most satisfactory history of each week.

The WEEKLY NEWS for the present week will contain, among other interesting matter, the following:

Hon. Fernando Wood's Recent Speech on Government Taxation and Finances; Discouraging Enlistments; Important from North Carolina; Remarkable Prophecy; Fighting the Devil with Fire; A Second Timour the Tartar; Atrocious Military Outrage; A Warning from the Past; Peace with the South or War with France; All the Foreign Intelligence; All the Domestic News; Cattle, Country Produce and General Market Reports; General Summary of News for the Week; Foreign Correspondence, etc., etc.

Sold by all news-dealers at 5 cents per copy.
Mail subscribers, $2 a year.
Office No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York.

Removal.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
have removed from No. 202 Broadway, to
NO. 21 PARK-ROW.
Opposite the Astor House.

Jobbers and large buyers of Medicines, Perfumery, &c., will consult their interest by examining our immense stock, exclusively composed of this class of goods.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

P. S.—The initial "S" is omitted from our signature from May 1, 1864.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
HICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY.
Three doors below Broome-st.

Demulcent, DEMULCENT, Demulcent,
DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT, DEMULCENT.

This entirely new soap, for chapped and tender hands, is made only by
J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.
To be had of all druggists and grocers.

Burnett's Cocoaine, for the Hair, has had nearly fifty different imitations, all demonstrating the great popularity of the article, and its invulnerability to competition by its increasing sales.

Day by Day

The stock of first-class imported and home-designed
FANCY HATS,
FOR
CHILDREN, INFANTS AND MISSES,
AT
GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY,
receives important additions.
ALL NOVELTIES
in hatting, announced abroad or introduced here, are immediately transferred to this
EXPOSITION OF THE HAT FASHIONS
OF
THE WORLD.

In the Gentlemen's Hat Department, all the prevailing modes of Paris and London are represented; and what the man of business, the professional man, and the man of fashion cannot find there, will be looked for in vain on this side of the Atlantic.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Gas the Cheapest Fuel.

USE EAGLE GAS-STOVES FOR
COOKING AND IRONING.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.
Send for descriptive catalogue.
H. D. BLAKE, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
NO. 474 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Removal.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines removed to No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Ladies, Attention.—Fluting, any width, 5 cents per yard. FRENCH FLUTING COMPANY,
No. 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

Refrigerators.

WILSON'S PATENT AIR CIRCULATING FAMILY REFRIGERATORS,
free from moisture and damp air. For sale only by
WILSON & GRANT, No. 498 Broadway.

Fire and Burglars!!!

The Alum Patent Safe affords perfect security against fire and burglars, and is warranted to be entirely free from dampness. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st.

Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale, NEW.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 BROADWAY,
between Spring and Prince sts.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Ladies' Gaiters.—A pretty foot needs a pretty encasing, and CANTRELL'S Gaiters, manufactured expressly for Spring wear, cannot fail to attract, owing to their elegance and excellence, the attention of those who understand this necessity. We advise all our lady readers to visit CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' TRUSS invites the severest criticisms. Hard rubber, water-proof, cleanly, durable. Also, Varicocle Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. G. WELLING, 207 Centre st., and sold by Druggists generally. 50 cents a box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stich Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

BENTLEY—CLARK.—In Pulaski, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 4, by Rev. L. W. Chaney, SAMUEL D. BENTLEY, of this City, to SUSAN E., daughter of Sherman Clark, Esq., of Pulaski.

BOOTH—LINSLY.—On Wednesday, May 4, by Rev. R. R. Booth, Mr. OTIS W. BOOTH to Miss ELIZABETH B., eldest daughter of Dr. Jared Linsly, all of this City.

CORTELYOU—TROWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 4, by Rev. Charles Troward, A. H. CORTELYOU to ELIZA, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Brooklyn.

PRINGLE—FRIEND.—At Beverly, Mass., on Tuesday, May 3, by Rev. J. C. Kimball, Mr. JAMES PRINGLE, of New-York, to Miss LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Mr. Chas. Friend, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Tuesday morning, May 3, after a severe sickness, ROBERT G., infant son of Robert G. and Mary A. Anderson, aged 2½ years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 220 Fulton, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, May 3, EDWARD S. BOYD, in the 34th year of his age.

DARBY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, May 3, Miss SARAH DARBY, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. M. Mulford, No. 141 Water st., Elizabeth, N. J.

HUTCHINSON.—On Wednesday, May 4, JULIA L. CROWLEY, wife of Wm. H. Hutchinson, in the 21st year of her age.

Thus is recorded the death of a beautiful and gifted young woman—a general favorite among her acquaintances. She wore the bridal wreath still fresh upon her brow, having been married on the 21st ult. Her death was caused by a brief and painful attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

The funeral, with solemn Mass of Requiem, will take place at St. Stephen's Church, 28th st., at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the 6th inst.

The friends of her family, and the teachers of Public School No. 18, XIXth Ward, where she was a teacher in the Primary Department, and the teachers of St. Stephen's Sunday-school, in which she was the Deputy Superintendent of the Female Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

HARRISON.—At his residence, in Salisbury, Conn., on Wednesday, April 27, suddenly, Col. JARED S. HARRISON, in the 78th year of his age.

HAGAN.—On Wednesday evening, May 4, Mrs. ANN HAGAN, in her 78th year.

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 32 Dominick-st., on Saturday morning, the 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock, to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul will be held, thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral for interment.

LEFFERTS.—On Tuesday morning, May 3, ROBERT B. LEFFERTS, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, from his late residence, Bedford, L. I.

MOGER.—On Wednesday, May 4, ELIZABETH MOGER, aged 74 years and 7 months.

Her funeral will take place at the house of her son-in-law, N. L. Bennett, No. 191 Henry-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROBBINS.—On Wednesday morning, May 4, after a short illness, Miss L. ALMIRA, daughter of the late David Robbins.

Her remains will be taken East for interment.

RAYNOR.—On Tuesday, May 3, Capt. RICHARD RAYNOR, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Co. G, Veteran Corps, Fourth Artillery, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of David Kilgore, corner Broadway and Grove-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

SIMMONS.—After a short illness, EFFIE S., daughter of Wm. L. and Catharine Simmons, in the 12th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 309.—May 4, 1864.
1, 64, 75, 78, 38, 69, 15, 24, 23, 7, 70, 47.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 310.—May 4, 1864.
48, 10, 41, 32, 27, 54, 65, 38, 43, 19, 24, 25, 2, 16, 42.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 213—May 4, 1864.
69, 36, 41, 40, 72, 73, 77, 71, 42, 8, 24, 45.
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21, 70, 66, 31, 57, 6, 24, 56, 34, 63, 35, 41, 43, 3, 71.
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Covington, Ky.

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No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are as good as the best, AND ARE A BARGAIN as regards the price.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the United States Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1, by paying the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than

TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the *Treasurer of the United States* at Washington, and the *Assistant Treasurers* at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and B'way.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, Pine-st.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and B'way.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
New-York Nat. Exchange Bank, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J.
First National Bank of Philadelphia.
First National Bank of Washington.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

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HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine removes paint, grease-spots, &c., instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists and fancy goods stores. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.

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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
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No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS:
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED,
CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

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A WORD FOR THE UNION.—Professor Goldwin Smith, of the University of Cambridge, who has been from the first one of the staunchest friends of the Union in England, has written a little work entitled "A Letter to a Whig Member of the Southern Independence Association," which is pronounced a most trenchant and vigorous piece of writing, and one of the heaviest blows yet dealt to the English sympathizers with secession. It will be published in pamphlet form by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, simultaneously with its issue in England.—*Boston Transcript.*

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J. S. BARNES', No. 792 Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 4, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 12 bbls. Ashes, 5,591 bbls. Flour, 720 bbls. and 50 bags Corn Meal, 192 bush. Rye, 1,015 bush. Oats, 1,932 pkgs. Provisions, and 428 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $9 for Pots and $11 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 482 bbls., including 477 bbls. Pots and 5 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is quiet, at uniform prices. We quote Java at 52c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@46c.; Rio at 44c.@47c.; St. Domingo at 41c. ₱ ℔. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week, to the trade, amount to 6,123 bags, and embrace 2,000 per *Mercurius*, (resale,) at 45½c.; 654 do., and 3,409 per *Fylia*, before arrival, prices not transpired. The market closes quiet, and our quotations must be considered nominal."

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
April 30, Baltimore	8,450
May 3, New-York	32,320
Grand Total	40,770

COTTON—Is in demand at buoyant prices. Strict Middlings at 85c.@85½c. ₱ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,850 bales. Week's receipts, 4,700 bales; sales and resales, 11,200 bales; exports, 1,696 bales.

FRUIT—The demand continues fair at rising prices for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $5 05@$5 15, and Bunch do. at $4 62½@$4 70 ₱ box. Currants, 20c.@20½c. ₱ ℔.

FISH—The principal inquiry has been for Dry Cod at from $6 75@$7 25 ₱ cwt.; also for Smoked Herring, at 45c. for Scaled and 35c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Prices of other kinds are firm, but the market is quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last, 11,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 95@$7 15; poor to choice Extra State at $7 25@$7 65, chiefly at $7 30@$7 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 60@$7 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 95	@$7 15
Extra State	7 25	@ 7 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 35	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, ship-brands	7 60	@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 95	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	7 70	@ 9 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 75	@11 00

Southern Flour is doing rather better. Sales since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $7 55@$8 05 for poor to good; $8 05@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is somewhat firmer. Sales, 600 bbls. Extra, at $7 30@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 40@$7 ₱ bbl. Corn meal is in fair demand at $6 20@$6 25 for Jersey, and $6 40@$6 45 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Total sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been inactive and heavy. Supplies limited. Sales have been reported of 11,330 bushels, including White Canada at $1 90; Amber Western at $1 85; Red Western at $1 78; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 74@$1 75; Milwaukee Club at $1 70@$1 73; Chicago Spring at $1 69@$1 71 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, at $1 38½@$1 39 for Mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and nominal at $1 55@1 58 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in good request at firmer rates. We quote Canada at 86½c.@88c.; Western at 88c.@89c., and 90c. in Government certificates; State at 87c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet at $1 35@$1 55, as extremes, ₱ bushel; Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the past fortnight's business, thus: "The market for Flour throughout the fortnight past (with the exception of a few days) has been exceedingly dull and unsettled. The stock on hand is moderate, yet the near approach of canal receipts, the decline in Gold and daily fluctuations in Exchange, together with the previous liberal purchases of City dealers, and an almost total suspension of the export business to England, has had a depressing effect upon the trade, and made sellers anxious to realize, even at a considerable decline. The reduction on shipping grades is larger than on family brands, but the market closes heavily upon all descriptions. For Wheat there is but slight demand at asking rates, and the stock being reduced to a small amount, millers have but little choice. Sales to some extent have been made during the fortnight for delivery in May or June next, at $1 65 for No. 1 Milwaukee—the price cannot now be obtained, owing to the unfavorable accounts from England and uncertainty as regards the rate of Exchange on delivery. The Erie Canal was opened for business on the 30th April, and supplies may be expected about the 15th inst. Rye is scarce and wanted. Indian Corn has improved several cents in price, but closes heavily. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up to Great Britain and Ireland, 7,722 bbls. Flour, 126,560 bushels Wheat, 8,233 bushels Peas. To Portugal, 2,503 bushels Corn. To Continental Ports, 1,600 bbls. Flour. To Mexico, 1,699 bbls. Flour, 9,846 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Oats. To Brazil, 3,729 bbls. Flour. To all other ports, 44,968 bbls. Flour, 74 bbls. Rye Flour, 9,926 bushels Wheat, 6,038 bushels Corn, 3,698 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,249 bushels Peas, 800 bushels Oats, making a to all ports of 59,918 bbls. Flour, 74 bbls. Rye Flour, 3,698 bbls. Corn Meal, 136,486 bushels Wheat, 19,387 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 9,482 bushels Peas."

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Apl. 29, 1864.	653,683	8,611,276	239,459
Philadelphia	Apl. 26, 1864.	42,638	180,129	——
Baltimore	Apl. 26, 1864.	15,071	57,472	761
Boston	Apl. 26, 1864.	13,442	——	——
Cal&otherPts	Apl. 26, 1864.	67,968	872,618	——
Total		792,802	9,21,495	240,220
To about same period 1863		988,935	16,655,319	5,752,966
To about same period 1862		1,730,381	14,200,342	9,997,024
To about same period 1861		1,838,009	16,336,770	7,423,515

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
From New-York, to Apl. 29, 1864	31,861	215,236	12,535	13,965
From other ports, to latest dates	4,737	——	——	——
Total	36,598	215,236	12,535	13,965
To about same period, '63	105,913	1,305,78	588,411	235,218
To about same period, '62	571,733	6,980,115	272,096	1,139,004
To about same period, '61	42,971	820,151	44,065	5,477

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1 50@$1 80 ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in request at 18c.@30c. for poor to choice ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Are held with more firmness, but are quiet. Stock, 293,500.

LEATHER—Has been in good request, and Hemlock Tanned Sole advanced ½c.@1c. ℔., other kinds continuing very firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request and has again advanced. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls. at $28 50@$28 87½, closing at $28 87½, (and $29 asked,) for New Mess, and $29 50 for June, and about $31 for July delivery; $26 50@$27 for Old Mess; $27 50@$28 for Western and City Prime Mess; $27 50@$28 for Thin Mess, and $23 25@$25 for Old and New Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 14½c.@16c. for Hams, and 11c.@12c. for Shoulders ₱ ℔.; sales 400 pkgs. Bacon is inquired for at 13½c.@15½c., according to quality, ₱ ℔.; sales since our last 600 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales 2,300 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 14c.@14⅞c., the latter an extreme rate, ₱ ℔. Beef has been in fair demand at former rates; sales 500 bbls. at $19@$20 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 for Prime Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$29; India Mess, $29@$33 ₱ tierce. Butter continues in demand at 28c.@34c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@30c. for Western ₱ ℔. Cheese has been salable and steady at 15c.@18c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, yet steady. Sales since our last, 510 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17c.@18½c.; Porto Rico at 17¼c.@19c.; Cuba at 16½c.@17½c. and 130 boxes Havana at 15½c.@16½c., ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars continue inactive, at 15½c.@16½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 285,000 ℔s., at 13½c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $1 20@$1 22 ₱ gallon, the market closing quite heavily with a downward tendency.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,700 bbls. Flour, at 5d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 10s.; 500 hides at 7s. 6d., and 15s. for Wet and Dry Salted, respectively; also, by steamer, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d.; 300 tcs. Lard and 450 boxes Bacon at at 15s., and 300 boxes Cheese at 20s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 50 bales Hops at ½d., 50 tons Sperm Oil and 100 cases Measurement Goods at 25s.; 5,000 Hogshead Staves at 60s. For Glasgow, by steamer, 80 tons and 400 tcs. Lard, 800 boxes Bacon and 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s.; 10 tons Sperm Oil at 25s. For the Clyde, a British bark with Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. For Cork and orders, after May 15, two Bremen vessels, with Wheat, at 6s. 6d. For Marseilles, 100 tcs. Lard at 55 francs, and 350 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. Total number of vessels in port, to-day, 579. Market heavy.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET.—For the week ending May 2.—*Sperm*—There has been more inquiry since our last, and an upward view of holders. The sales have been 400 bbls., at $1 65; 200 do. at $1 67½; and 70 do. inferior at $1 58 ₱ gallon for manufacturing; and for export, 600 bbls. at a price not transpired. *Whale*—The activity in Whale noticed in our last continued with an advance to the middle of the week, since which the market has been quiet. The transactions include sales of 2,253 bbls.—700 bbls. at $1 10; 53 do. at $1 12; 700 do. at $1 12½; and 800 do. at $1 12 ₱ gallon, the market closing firm at last quotations. *Whalebone*—Sales in New-York of 15,000 ℔s. Arctic at $1 51; and 10,000 do. at $1 52½.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to May 2, 1864	15,688	28,443	385,050
Same time last year	11,982	24,485	245,100

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 4.

FLOUR declining and heavy. WHEAT quiet; sales 5,000 bushels Southern Red at $2 08@$2 12. CORN dull; Yellow $1 34@$1 35. WHISKY firm and buoyant, Ohio at $1 25@$1 28.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hour's ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	May	7	New-York	Southampton.
Edinburgh	May	7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	May	11	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May	14	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washing'n	May	14	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May	18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May	28	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	June	11	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	June	25	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	July	9	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July	23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	April	26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	April	27	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May	3	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May	7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May	14	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	May	17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May	31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	June	14	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	June	28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Cromwell. May 7..New-York...New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Damascus*, via Portland, will close on Friday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Cromwell* and the *Columbia*, will close at 1:30 P. M. Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..............5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P.M.
Eastern Mails at..................5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) May 5,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE
STOCK SALESROOMS
NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.		Each.
100	Michigan Southern and N. Indiana Railroad	$100
100	Illinois Central Railroad Scrip Stock, par	100
20	Sixth-avenue Railroad Co., par	100
40	Fourth National Bank, par	100
90	Twelfth National Bank, par	100
40	Adriatic Fire Insurance Co., par	25
200	Firemen's Fund Insurance Co., par	10
40	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., par	100
92	Firemen's Trust Insurance Co., par	10
40	Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co., par	25
50	Williamsburgh Gas-Light Co., par	50
10	Gebhard Fire Insurance Co., par	100
75	International Fire Insurance Co., par	100
100	Firemen's Fire Insurance Co., par	17
50	United States Telegraph Co., par	100
50	Rutgers Fire Insurance Co., par	25
10	Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co., par	100
50	Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., par	25
1,000	French Creek Copper, par	5
200	Briggs' Gold Co., par	100
50	Lorillard Fire Ins. Co., par	25
75	Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., par	50

$10,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

$18,000 6 ₱ cent. City of Williamsburgh Water-Works Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, from store No. 58 Water-st., On TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, At 12 o'clock, noon,

CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER LE ALTAD.
152 bales Upland Cotton.
2 bales Old Bagging.
CARGO OF PRIZE SLOOP JOSEPHINE.
8 packages Sea Island Cotton.
1 package Upland Cotton.
FROM PRIZE SLOOP MARY.
$5,567 Southern Bank Bills.
FROM PRIZE STEAMER MAIL.
$657 Southern Bank Bills.
ALSO,
10,140 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.
5,490 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.

Catalogues of Cotton and bills and samples of Cotton, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

BOOK "TRADE SALE" ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MAY 6 and 7,
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M. EACH DAY.
METROPOLITAN FAIR.

A large and valuable assortment of English and American BOOKS, single or in quantities, sold in aid of the fund for the SANITARY COMMISSION.

This Catalogue contains the remainder of the stock donated by the Publishers of New-York to the SANITARY FAIR, and not sold during its continuance. It comprises many of the best lots then exhibited, and others which have since arrived from Europe—some of considerable value and rarity. The object in view by this sale, will, it is hoped, commend it to the book buyers of New-York, and still further swell the receipts of the Fair.

CATALOGUES READY—BOOKS ON EXHIBITION.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

COPPER SCALE.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, about seventy-five thousand pounds of copper scale.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy-yard. Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of the sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove it from the yard; and, if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the Navy-yard.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer,
No. 132 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 10½ A. M., the furniture contained in the four-story double house, No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner of 4th-st., consisting of rosewood sets, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, satin curtains lined with silk, Lighte & Newton piano, seven-octave; vases, tables, several valuable paintings, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of chamber furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, washstands, mattresses, pillows; feather beds and bed covering. Also, the usual variety of crockery and kitchen furniture. Catalogues before the sale at our office, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Chelsea paper mills and appurtenances situate at Norwich, Conn. To be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 16th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The property consists of three paper mills, containing six machines and all the necessary machinery for operating the same; with warehouses, dwellings for the Superintendent and the operatives, and the necessary water power. The mills are in full operation, and have the capacity to make twelve thousand pounds of the best quality printing paper a day. There is an abundance of the best spring water on the premises. The sale will be positive and without reserve. For information, apply to JAMES LINDSAY on the premises, or to ALEXANDER M. WHITE, at No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 6 AND 7, At 9 o'clock, A. M., AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORNER OF WILLOUGHBY AND PEARL STS., BROOKLYN.

ANNUAL SALE OF CARPETS,

From families removing, comprising a very large assortment of rich velvet medallion, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, rugs, druggets, stair carpets, stair rods, &c., &c.

The catalogue, which will contain from 400 to 500 lots, will be ready on Thursday evening, and will state the number and length of the breadths in each carpet.

The sale will commence with the velvet and Brussels carpets.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.
No. 132 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS will sell on MONDAY, May 9, at 10½ A. M., at the residence No. 26 West 38th-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites, etageres, extension and other tables, buffet, china and glassware, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, &c. The furniture will be on exhibition the 6th and 7th inst., at the house. Permits to inspect the furniture and catalogues at our office, No. 132 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair and husk mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, mahogany and black walnut dressing-bureaus, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains, cornices, black walnut and oak marble-top buffets, extension-tables, china dinner and tea sets, crockery, glass and kitchen utensils; also a rosewood upright Bouain piano-forte, made by Deitrizch, of Paris, of superior tone and finish; also a fine rifle, made by G. P. Foster, of Bristol, 1 pair dueling pistols, &c.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 10½ O'CLOCK, CONTENTS Printing Office, No. 34 New Bowery, consisting of large assortment printing materials, presses, &c., stands, cabinets, cases, brass and wood galleys, imposing stones, large quantity job and plain type, wood letter, borders, cuts, &c. Trade respectfully invited to attend. Sale peremptory without reserve.

FORECLOSURE SALE—TO THE HIGHEST bidder, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 6th day of May, at 12 o'clock, the house and lot No. 285 West 32d-st.; will rent for about $1,600, occupied by Hamilton Nesbitt. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 2 Hanover-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 95 East 29th-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in good condition, the property of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, parlor suites in rosewood, covered in fine hair cloth, rosewood etegere, fancy chairs, vases, mirrors, chandeliers and gas fixtures, rosewood marble-top center table, rosewood pianoforte, dining-room in black walnut, extension table, chairs, &c., china and glassware, reps, curtains, engravings, &c.; bedrooms furnished with rosewood, enameled and other furniture, mattresses, rosewood hall-stand, oilcloths and other furniture.

FOR SALE.

A DOUBLE HOUSE,
EXTRA LOT AND STABLE.
FOR SALE on 34th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av.
PRICE $100,000.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

A country place, containing 12 acres of choice land, on the south side, and just beyond the City limits of the City of Poughkeepsie; the house is large, 2½ stories high, has water, billiard-room, &c., a piazza in front, 75 by 12 feet, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River, Fishkill and Catskill Mountains, and the adjacent scenery; the gardens are very productive, the place well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., new and commodious; 9 additional acres of land will be sold with the place, if desired; for further particulars, inquire of
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 26 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., or of
HENRY W. SHAW, Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—650 lots and several houses, moderate prices and easy terms, taxes light, no assessments; cross 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge to 138th-st.; avenues and streets correspond with those in New-York proper, all graded and ready for improvement; in every respect the most desirable property for permanent homes ever offered for sale in these suburbs; high ground, sandy subsoil, good water, gas, and a horse railroad along the westerly side of the property. Inquire of T. RAE, at the Land-office on the property, corner of 142d-st.

3,500 ACRES TIMBER LAND, IN THE wealthiest part of New-York, surrounded by improved farms, easy access to market, contains over **71,000,000** feet of hemlock, spruce, white pine, ash, birch, hard maple and cherry; **3,000,000** bushels charcoal; **47,000** cords hemlock bark, both wanted in the vicinity; water-power unfailing, sufficient to cut **6,000,000** feet a year; bark worth $1 per cord on the trees; land wanted as fast as cleared for farming, by the neighboring farmers at good prices; trees large and sound, five and seven logs to a tree; iron furnace adjoining and several tanneries near; iron ore formerly taken from the land and more supposed to exist; a plank road running through the tract; no better location in the State for a large lumbering business, tannery, and manufactory for butter tubs and agricultural implements, having all the bark and hard wood on the premises. The land can be sold after the timber is cut, for as much as is now wanted for it all. Unquestionably the most valuable timber track in the State, and worth the attention of capitalists and lumbermen, to build up a manufacturing village and make money. Apply to E. LYON, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Fort Edward, Washington County, N. Y., as follows:

First—A farm of 76 acres on the Whitehall and Waterford Turnpike; good house, barn, &c.; the Champlain Canal passes through the place. Price $4,200.

Second—A farm two miles from the village of Fort Edward, 118 acres; house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $5,000.

Third—A farm 2½ miles from the village of Fort Edward, 153 acres; a good farm-house, barn and outbuildings. Price $7,600.

Fourth—A farm adjoining the last-mentioned one; contains 147 acres; good farm-house, barn and other outbuildings. Price $7,300.

Fifth—The island lying opposite the village of Fort Edward, formerly called Monroe, now Smith's Island; about 70 acres; two barns. Price $6,000.

The above lands are all under cultivation and in good fence. The village of Fort Edward affords a ready market for all produce raised. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, two miles from Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., consisting of 120 acres of good land, with 1,000 apple and pear trees, just coming into bearing. The soil is very productive. The house is 50x35 feet, with wing 20 feet square. This farm is located at the head of the Bronx and Saw-Mill River Valleys, and for beauty and extent of views is, perhaps, unsurpassed by any place in the vicinity of New-York. The farm has a southerly and westerly slope, and is well watered. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM AND COUNTRY RESidence owned and now occupied by Sam. F. Butterworth, situated about three miles northwest of Morristown, N. J., containing 240 acres. The house is large and well built, containing nineteen rooms, supplied with hot and cold water, and all modern improvements, heated by large wood furnace, and commands splendid views of mountain scenery. On the premises are barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house filled, hennery and farm-house, all in good order. The residence will be sold with the whole or a portion of the land. For particulars, apply at No. 21 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL—One of the most eligible residences on the Hudson; house spacious, built of brick, containing every modern convenience, with broad piazzas; grounds about five acres, tastefully laid out with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees; stable, ice and gas-houses, hennery, grapery, &c.; accessible by steamboat, road and cars; one hour from Chambers-st. and five minutes from depot. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 234 Water-st.
D. B. COX.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A handsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1½ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a double house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnace, bath-room, range, &c.; a large barn, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds bounded by water on one side. Apply on the premises, to J. N. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE AT ATlantic City, N. J. This popular hotel, situated on Pennsylvania-av., with the furniture, will be sold on accommodating terms; the house is well arranged, abounds with every convenience and comfort, and altogether is one of the most delightful Summer resorts on the shore, and affords a splendid opportunity for an enterprising man to make money. Apply to
B. F. GLENN, No. 123 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale or to let, a large brick mansion, water throughout, with fourteen acres of land, choice fruits and fine shade trees. Location near the water, and views finest on the Hudson. Access by boats several times a day; also, by Hudson River Railroad. For particulars, inquire of S. C. GILLIS, Cornwall, N. Y., or of A. J. ROE, No. 33 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, 70 MILES FROM the city, a beautiful little farm of 15 acres, extending to the water; choice land, abundance of fruit and berries; finest of views of river and mountain scenery, with dwelling, barn, &c., in immediate vicinity of the elegant mansion of John Hopper, Esq., of Broadway, New-York. Daily access to New-York by steamboat and cars. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM OF 40 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE of Staten Island, near Gifford's depot, one-half in fine state of cultivation, remainder consists of beautiful building sites, commanding a fine view of Lower and Prince's Bay, with plenty of forest trees and evergreens; quarter of a mile from shore, where there is good fishing and bathing. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN ORANGE, N. J., A WELL-built house with all the modern conveniences; five minutes' walk from the North Orange depot, on Day-st.; a good stable on the premises; the house is in thorough order; part of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., New-York *Observer* Office, No. 37 Park-row.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE town of East Chester, near the Mount Vernon depots of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, 14 miles from the City, consisting of 70 acres of land, 14 acres in wood, balance under cultivation; 400 fruit trees, house, barns, &c. Neighborhood very good; churches, schools, stores, &c., convenient. Price $28,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 106 Franklin-st.; lot 25 feet by 100. The building is a substantial one, and it could be advantageously altered into a store. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
H. MEIGS, JR., No 52 Wall-st.

AT ELTONA, MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A handsome and comfortable brick house, with ten and a half lots tastefully laid out, in a superior and healthy location, very easy of access. Price $7,500. Apply to P. ERNST, No. 311 6th-av., second door above 19th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS-UPON-HUDSON, a country seat and building sites, belonging to the estate of the late Alex. Birnie, deceased. The house will be sold, with the whole or a part of the grounds. Inquire on the premises, or of R. S. ROWLEY, No. 197 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a fine new brown stone house on West 45th-st., close to 5th-av., three-stories, high stoop, French attic, basement, and subcellar, with all the modern improvements; price, $18,000. Inquire of Mr. LEWIN, No. 1 Astor House.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY acres wood and prairie land, situated six miles north of the thriving town of Sparta, Monroe County, Wisconsin. For further particulars call on or address C. G. LIPPENCOTT, No. 723 8th-av.

CORNWALL—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THE Summer or year, several beautiful places, with from five to thirty acres. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N.Y.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEment brown-stone house, No. 360 West 42d-st., near 9th-av.; lot 17x98 feet; price, $7,500. Inquire of L. S. THOMAS, No. 36 Pine-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS—A double two-story and attic frame house, with one acre of land, carriage-house, stable, fine garden, fruit, &c., ten minutes' walk from railroad depot. Apply to
E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence situated in Poughkeepsie, just outside the city, containing between three and four acres, divided into lawn and garden. Abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and lofty shade trees. House modern built, and contains 10 rooms. Apply to J. S. CROUSE, Bank of Poughkeepsie.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND 7TH-AV.—Parcels of lots, in the immediate vicinity of the above parks, for sale, at reasonable prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

$2,200—FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, IN Newtown, L. I., near the depot, a cottage, ten rooms, well, cistern and cellar, ¼th acre of land, shrubbery and fruit; ten trains daily on New-York and Flushing Railroad; time 45 minutes to City Hall. Apply to H. WORTHINGTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-story frame house 32 by 37, with a large observatory and veranda on two sides, situated on an eminence, just outside and overlooking the Village of Catskill, commanding a magnificent view of Catskill Mountain, Hudson River. Apply to S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, AT HUNTINGTON, L. I.—THE residence of the late H. H. Wells; new building, two stories and basement; contains 10 good-sized rooms; lot 85 feet wide on Syosset-st. and 35 feet wide on Anderson-st.; contains about ¾ acre; has fruit, evergreens, &c. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE LARGE house and 7 acres of excellent soil, good garden, plenty of fruit, best of water, location very healthy, in New-Jersey, 20 minutes, by railroad, from the City, and 2 minutes' walk from the depot; a good country house for a business man. Apply to W. F. WALKER, No. 49 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH barn and outbuildings and ten acres of choice land, with fruit garden, one hour from the City by New-Jersey Central Railroad, and near the station. Price $3,200.
N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS NEAR THE CATHarine Ferry, in Brooklyn; very desirable for manufacturing or other business purposes. Three-quarters of a block will be sold in one or more parcels. Apply to B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, with garden, &c., at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, 45 minutes from City; situation perfectly healthy; house in excellent order; fruit in abundance. Rent, $325 per annum; price, $3,200.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st.

A FINELY LOCATED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Nine rooms and basement, barn, three acres of land, apple orchard, with variety of other fruit. Inquire of J. O. STEVENS, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON Orange Mountain; house and stable both built of stone; price $35,000. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 69 William-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN THE City of Bridgeport, Conn.; the house is located on Golden Hill, is in perfect order, has water and gas throughout, and all the modern improvements, and is a first-class house in every respect; is furnished elegantly; will be rented for six months, or one or more years. For particulars inquire of L. W. WINCHESTER, No. 74 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW house, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated, in an inclosure of 40 acres, with two other dwellings, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 14 large rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad. Rent $1,000. Address K., Box No. 4,616 New-York P. O.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT STATEN ISLAND TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR—Located on Bard-av., within a few minutes' walk of Snug Harbor Landing. This is an elegant place, completely furnished; grounds finely laid out, with a great variety and abundance of fruit and vegetables. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE MANsion, with 22 acres of ground, two cottages and outbuildings, at New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, N. Y.; It is beautifully situated two miles from the North River; contains 100 rooms, and is well suited for an academy, boarding-house or public institution. Apply to C. JENKINS, East River Bank, No. 650 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, A furnished house at Passaic, N. J., situated on the river bank, within two minutes' walk of depot. The house is built of stone, completely furnished, and contains modern improvements. Has a grapery and conservatory, boat-house, &c., and about six acres of land attached. Apply to F. W. SMITH, at the office of E. D. Stanton, No. 22 William-st.

TO LET—WITHIN FORTY MINUTES OF NEW-York, a small house, with three acres, lawn and kitchen, garden, stable, &c. House contains eight pleasant rooms; good attic, and cellar under the whole; excellent spring water and fine shade. Apply to WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 58 East 13th-st., building of School of Design; or ALFRED KEENE, Esq., Belleville, N. J.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, IN HAMILTON Park, several new houses, ready for occupancy May 15; containing gas and all modern conveniences; 200 feet apart, beautifully situated; view unsurpassed; within 10 minutes' walk of Ferry. T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—A STORE AND BASEMENT, ON Canal-st., near Broadway, with or without STEAM POWER; one to fifteen horse. Inquire at the Engineer's office, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with a two-acre lawn, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., 1½ miles from Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad; situation elevated, healthy, commanding. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—WITH EVERY MODern convenience, for six months—A handsome large house in one of the best and most airy situations on Murray Hill, in 37th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR SIX MONTHS or one year, a good house and four acres of land, with barn, garden, choice fruit, &c., beautifully situated, at Eagleswood, Perth Amboy. D. H. OLMSTEAD, No. 18 William-st.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FRONT BASEMENT OFfices at No. 54 Wall-st., suitable for banking or exchange business; possession immediately. Inquire of E. R. TREMAIN, No. 22 William-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE large double marble-front store Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—PART OF A WELL-FURnished room; very eligibly situated, near the Treasury building, Pine-st. Address G. C. F., Box No. 2,777 Post-office, stating nature of business.

TO LET—PART OF THE FURNISHED HOUSE No. 25 Bond-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET AT MANHASSET, L. I.—FOR the Summer, a first-class residence, furnished. Apply to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden-lane, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or on the premises, to D. T. KISSAM.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., TWO COMmodious houses fronting the river. Inquire of G. HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood, after 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 156 GRAND-ST., CONsisting of two basement and nine other rooms, all in good order, and ready for occupancy. Apply as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to wait on a lady; an American widow, highly respectable, of middle age and no incumbrance, wishes a situation either to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house or to wait on a lady; is a superior dressmaker and fitter; likewise a thoroughly practical and economical housekeeper, and a member of the M. E. Church, and a valuable and responsible person. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; she is fully competent to fill the situation, and can be highly recommended by the family she refers to and with whom she has lived several years. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 126 West 37th-st., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW LADY, from New-England, having the best of City references as to character and capacity, would like to take the entire care of a house during the Summer, in the absence of the family. Call at 10 A. M., or address Mrs. EVANS, No. 197 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, or would take care of an invalid lady; has no objection to going to Europe or California. Can be seen for two days at her late employers's, No. 37 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE and to sew or do chamberwork, by a very neat and respectable girl; is of very cheerful and kind disposition, fond of children, and highly recommended from her last place; will hire at moderate wages. Apply at
CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress or seamstress alone; she understands her business thoroughly; also, operating on W. & W. machine; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 210 Sullivan-st., near Bleecker, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, MIDDLE-AGED girl, a situation as child's nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing if required; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she lived four years. Call, for two days, at No. 282 6th-av., in the store, three doors below 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a gentleman's family, by a very efficient, obliging and trustworthy woman; has had experience for many years in first-class Brooklyn families, and will be found a valuable servant. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands cooking soups, meats, game and jellies; understands boning fowl and all kinds of desserts; is a first-rate baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 238 East 10th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or assistant, and wait upon an invalid, by a very reliable and competent American person; has unqualified City references; four years in last situation, and six in previous one. Address, for two days, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE and chambermaid by a Protestant young woman; is accustomed to the care of children from their birth, or would do chamberwork and waiting; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 4th-av., six doors below 12th-st., in the drug store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH-woman, a house to take care of for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 292 West 27th-st., in the rear

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH FEMALE, A SITUAtion as housekeeper and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, embroider, with family sewing, or would do up-stairs work; satisfactory City reference given. Address S. T., Box No. 172 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a middle aged Protestant woman in a first-class family; understands the duties of housekeeping in every department; is a good cook, bread, cake, and pastry baker; can do as well as direct others; can refer to the first family in the City, No. 143 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a Protestant young woman; understands embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; can cut and make boys' clothes; or assist with children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 86 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily by two young women; one as first class waitress; takes the entire charge of the silver; the other as first class laundress; both highly recommended; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent, middle-aged Scotch woman, as housekeeper or plain sewer, and take charge of children; would prefer the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 270 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a very superior cook; understands boning and larding; no objection to take charge of a house or go into the country for the summer months; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do the light work of a small family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 73 Canal-street, corner of Allen.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would make themselves generally useful; best of reference; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 113 8th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing; or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; City reference; wishes to go in the country for the Summer. Call at 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; also understands all kinds of fluting; good references will be given. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 130 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, to do general housework; has never lived out before; is willing and obliging; would do chamberwork or take care of children. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant English young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN WHO thoroughly understands both English and American first-class cooking, desires a situation in a first-class family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 236 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting and box plaiting in the best style; excellent City reference given. Can be seen at No. 95 West 19th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GOOD GIRLS—one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go to the country; the best reference given. Call at No 143 East 28th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or to do light chamberwork; has no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 98 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has five years' City reference from her last place, Call, for two days, at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 624 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation; understands her business; is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 87 West 24th-st.; has no objection to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 142 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman a situation as infant nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children of any age; good City references. Apply to No. 42 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family, to do chamberwork. Best references given employers. Inquire at No. 40 West 9th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; fully understands her business; nine years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 415 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good reference. Call at No. 195 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, competent as nurse and seamstress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 91 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 37 6th-st., near 2d-av., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS IN A private family who are going to the country for the Summer. Can be seen in her present situation, No. 30 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 33d-st., 3d floor, front

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and to do plain sewing; has good City references. Call at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, a situation in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 96 Atlantic-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, FULLY competent to take entire charge of a young baby, desires a situation; has the best of reference from her last employer; would do plain sewing. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen at No. 112 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 165 West 18th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as good, plain cook, and to do the housework in a small family; good washer and ironer; the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 351 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or will take care of children; good references; willing to go into the country. Apply at No. 116 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; or chambermaid and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; country preferred; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 143 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with the washing if required, and also a good baker. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; two years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 73 East 11th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 95 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR to do light chamberwork, by a young woman of good City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or do chamberwork and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d av., near 23d-st.

ALL EMPLOYERS AND GOOD SERVANTS are invited to call at RAYMOND'S New Metropolitan Institute, No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway, having just removed the Servants' Institute from No. 149 Grand-st., where he was for a long time associated with Bookham & Bedell.

MALES.

ANY EDITOR OR PUBLISHER OF A loyal Daily or Weekly, desirous of securing the services of an accomplished writer and experienced Editor, (who wishes to remove from this City,) can have an opportunity of doing so by addressing SCRIPTOR, Box No. 145 New-York *Times* Office.—N. B.—Western or Middle States preferred; best references given; terms moderate. *** "Exchanges" please copy.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant single man 24 years of age; is a careful, judicious driver, and understands his business thoroughly, as his testimonials will certify; City place preferred; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call or address WILLIAM P., at Trainor's harness store, corner of Broadway and Astor-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the highest testimonials regarding honesty and capability. Address, or call at Mr. J. W. Wilson's livery stable, No. 89 10th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a respectable married man who thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; has six years' references from his last place; has no objections to the country. Address M. D., No. 146 East 35th-st., or can be seen there.

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, assistant or clerk. Book or stationery business preferred. Any honorable position accepted. Reference, last employers. Address, stating place of business, ADAMS, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, THE CARE of a gentleman's house while the family are gone to the country; are Protestants, with good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Apply at No. 387 6th-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, Scotch Protestant, wish to take charge of a gentleman's house during the absence of the family. City reference, if required. Address M. B., No. 76 Eldridge-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and good driver; has good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION BY A trustworthy man, whose character will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen or addressed at the wholesale clothing store of Kirtland, Bronson & Co., No. 47 Chambers-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a first-class man; has lived with the first families in the City, and can produce the best of City references. Can be seen at Messrs. Wood Brothers', No. 885 Broadway, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a first-class driver and thorough groom; has the best of reference. Address for two days O. McD., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, a native of London, as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.; or a letter addressed W. P. will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man; has four years' reference from his last employer; would prefer going a little distance in the country. Address A., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; A single, sober, steady man; understands horses, and will be found willing and obliging. Address GARDENER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a new married man, to go in the country and take charge of a cow and assist in a garden. Address D. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, a situation to take care of a house for the Summer. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 170 West 19th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, with references, as coachman, in the City or country. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; is a good driver; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 153 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant man as coachman and gardener; good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG man willing to work, a situation where he might acquire a thorough practical knowledge of farming. Address, stating terms, etc., R. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.—THE ADVERTISER, of many years' experience as a civil engineer, is in want of a situation; he has had heavy works in charge at different times, but would not object to act as assistant; he is an excellent draftsman. Address QUID PRO QUO, Yorkville Post-office.

ALL WHO WANT THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, waiters, butlers, porters, clerks, small boys, or any help, can be immediately suited at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE; MUST write a good plain hand, be honest and faithful, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with reference and salary expected, Z. A. H., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small family, 15 miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; competent persons having good reference may address, stating wages and capacity, C. S. M., Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWELVE CASH BOYS; ONLY those who reside with their parents. Also, two lads about 16 years of age for the wholesale department, to learn the business. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

WANTED.—ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS SALES ladies can find a permanent and good situation in our hosiery and glove department; none others need apply. FREDERICK LOESER & CO., No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer; come well recommended, and be willing to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at 8 Barrow-st.

TO PRINTERS.—BOY WANTED IN COMPOsition-room, to hold copy, prove galleys and fill up his time at case. Apply at No. 11 Frankfort-st., top floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—UNTIL FALL, IN THE COUNTRY, a man as plain gardener, to take charge of horses and make himself useful; he must be sober, honest, obliging. Apply No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 28.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE LAD, who writes a good hand, and resides with his parents, in a wholesale store. Address H. D. L., Box No. 3,278 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ELECTROTYPER—ONE THOROughly competent to take charge of book and job electrotype work. Address answer, stating terms, with references, to ELECTROTYPER, Box 3,605 Post-office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR COOK; SHE MUST bring first-rate City references as to capacity and reliability. Apply at No. 233 Madison-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE TO COOK, WASH and iron, and one to assist and to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 140 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 103 East 32d-st., 2d door from Lexington-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, TO go into the country, who understands taking care of horses. Apply, this week, at No. 75 5th-av., at 9½ A. M.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED—FOUDRINIER machine tenders and finishers wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address, by mail, H. N. MOSELY, Wilmington, Del.

GROOM AND GARDENER.—WANTED, IN the country, a steady single man, with unimpeachable recommendation, may obtain a pleasant easy situation and good fair wages, if he be willing, smart and cheerful. Apply to Mr. WALCOT, No. 29 St. Mark's-place, New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE FARM HOUSE AT HIGHLAND Dale will be opened for the reception of boarders on May 1; the farm house is large, with conveniences for accommodating fifty boarders; the living, first-class country fare; situation on the side of the mountain, one and a half miles from Stroudsburgh, Pennsylvania; the cars leave for Stroudsburgh daily from foot Cortlandt-st., arriving in time to dine at the farm house. For salubrious location, beautiful scenery, good living, &c., &c., this place is not to be surpassed, and may be hardly equaled in the Union. Address CHARLES FOULKE, Stroudsburgh, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

Refer by permission to JOSEPH E. BUSBY, No. 56 Beaver-st.; CALEB G. EVANS, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY.—A family consisting of a man, his wife, infant child and nurse want board in a quiet place, near New-York; the sea shore preferred; plenty of room, good air and good food insisted upon. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address C. W. R., Box No. 1,278 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON NORTHern Railroad, New-Jersey, within 13 miles of New-York, for a family of four persons. Address J. WARNER, No. 175 Broadway, stating location and terms.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexible ness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

LINEN GOODS AT RETAIL.

LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELINGS, DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINENS,
STAIR LINENS, FLOOR LINENS,
WHITE GOODS,
QUILTS, BLANKETS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
DOMESTIC SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS,

&c., &c., of the best makes, in great variety. Persons furnishing houses will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

PAYTON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

THE EMPRESS KID GLOVE.

Just received by steamer *Saxonia*,

ONE THOUSAND DOZEN
of the above well-known make of
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
in desirable colors.
PLAIN BACKS, $1 a pair.
EMBROIDERED BACKS, $1 10 a pair.
ONE PRICE ONLY!! RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 375 CANAL-ST., cor. LAURENS

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Examine STRAW GOODS!
Examine BONNET SILKS!
Examine RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!
Examine MILLINERY LACES and TRIMMINGS!!
Examine our STRAW and FANCY ORNAMENTS!!!
Examine our FLOWERS!!!

We cut lengths cheaper than Down-town Jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND and No. 66 ALLEN STS.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

NOTICE, NOTIZ, AVIS, NOTICIA.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.
THE N. Y. DEPOT FOR CHINESE, MANILLA, JAPANESE, INDIA and AMERICAN INDIAN GOODS, in great varieties.
Catalogues GRATIS to merchants and others.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 858 Broadway, near 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
The LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT assortment of CORSETS and SKIRTS ever offered at retail in the UNITED STATES, at GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES,
ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE.
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

WOOL TWINE.

CARPET WARP.
All kinds of twine, rope, cordage and lines, paper and paper bags, envelopes and writing paper.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

OTTO ERNST'S AMERICAN STEEL COLLARS are now made in four styles, viz: square and rounded chokers and square and rounded turnovers. Sizes from 13 to 17 inches. Liberal inducements to the trade. Samples mailed free on receipt of 75 cents. Principal Depot, No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., N. Y.

C. H. MILLER & CO., MANUFACTURER'S AGENT for the American patent steel collars. Specimens, any size and style sent upon receipt of $1. Ties, scarfs, collars, &c., at wholesale, No. 337 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR CHOICE PARIS FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS, and Straw Bonnets, see TUCKER'S importations, No. 759 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, will, on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP for cash. Owner has other business. Apply at the store No. 573 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

DENTISTRY.

N. S. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1; Extracting, 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, Troy, North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. Sunday train, 4:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

PIANO FORTES AT GREAT BARGAINS.—To let, at $2 50, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8 a month, or for sale cheap; a large 6¾ octave rosewood piano forte for $100, at No. 188 Grand-st.

A LADY OF GOOD MUSICAL ABILITIES desires a position as music teacher in a school or family; the country preferred. Address MUSIC, Station B, Grand-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of WM. J. TEMPLE, of Albany, (late Captain of the Seventeenth United States Infantry,) deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his office, No. 113 State-st., Albany, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864.
JAMES DEXTER, Executor.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Smellie.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 48, East River, as follows:

VIRGINIA............Saturday, April 28.
PENNSYLVANIA............Saturday, May 7.
LOUISIANA............Saturday, May 21.
WESTMINSTER............Saturday, June 4.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed and the rates lower than by any other line.

SALOON PASSAGE to Liverpool—$100, or $85, in Currency, according to the accommodation in State-rooms, but passengers having equal privileges in the Saloon.

THIRD-CLASS PASSAGE to Liverpool—$35 in Currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 11.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 8.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, June 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH............Saturday............May 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday............May 14
CITY OF MANCHESTER..Saturday............May 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

The fine fast-sailing A No. 1 Clyde-built steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. AIRD, is intended to sail for Liverpool on SATURDAY, (7 current,) from Pier No. 47, North River.

The fine fast-sailing A No. 1 Clyde-built steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. SCOTT, is intended to sail for Glasgow on WEDNESDAY next, (11 current,) from Pier No. 30, North River.

These steamships are fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions, first cabin, $75; intermediate, $50; steerage, $35, payable in currency. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
MONDAY, May 23, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEPBURN Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The Elegant Steamship
MEXICO,
J. S. CROWELL Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received, or bills lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE NEW United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. POST, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60. No bills of lading signed on day of sailing. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE WEST

is 90 miles shorter to Cincinnati; one change of cars.
is 21 miles shorter to Cleveland; one change of cars.
is 56 miles shorter to Chicago; one change of cars.
is 55 miles shorter to St. Louis; two changes of cars.
Office No. 271 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 3:30 P. M. W. F. GRIFFITH, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 9:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Germandie Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st. N. Y.

ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. The author may be consulted from 9 to 10, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 31 East 27th-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & PURDY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE A. JACKSON retiring. Mr. EDWARD H. PURDY, late partner, will sign the name of the firm in liquidation, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 647 Broadway.
GEORGE A. JACKSON,
EDWARD H. PURDY.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1864.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public that he has secured the services of his late partner, Mr. JACKSON, when in Europe, for the purchasing of his goods, whereby he will be enabled to offer everything novel in style, selections and quality, that appears in the English and French markets, inducements unavailable by any other house in the trade.
EDWARD H. PURDY,
No. 647 Broadway.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership under the firm of MILLS, KNICKERBACKER & CO., for the transaction of a stock commission business, at No. 17 William-st.
JOSEPH G. MILLS,
HENRY KNICKERBACKER,
CHARLES P. CURRIE.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. & R. L. MARTIN, Masons, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1864.
JOHN MARTIN,
RUFUS L. MARTIN.
RUFUS L. MARTIN continues the business on his own account.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of M. ROTHSCHILD & CO., for the manufacture of fur and wool hats.
M. ROTHSCHILD & G. B. LICHTENBERG,
No. 259 Canal-st.

HENRY M. REQUA AND CHARLES A. MORSE are admitted as partners in our firm from this date.
L. ROBERTS & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

SAMUEL H. PENDEXTER AND WILLIAM LUMMIS have an interest in our business from this date. We have removed our office to No. 58 Wall-st., opposite Hanover-st.
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Treverton Coal Company, held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 3d day of May, in accordance with the requirements of the charter, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers of the said company:

WILMOT JOHNSON, President.
JAMES I. DAY, HENRY G. RICE, WILLIAM TURNBULL, A. B. WARFORD, JACOB R. ELEY and JOHN W. HALL, Directors.

PETROLEUM OIL.—THE STOCK OF THE Lancaster Oil Company (the lands of which are situated in the best oil territory of Canada West,) will be subscribed for at the Astor House, Room No. 7, to-day, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock; company fully organized; price $5 per share.
JAMES McCLINTOCK, President.

A DESIRABLE LIST OF INSURANCE STOCKS.
Also, Bank Stocks, Gas Stocks, &c.
Also, New-York and New-Haven Railroad Stock.
For sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE by the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., manufacturers of furnaces, ranges, stoves, refrigerators, &c., have removed their office and salesroom from No. 260 Canal-st., to No. 234 Water-st., fourth door north of Beekman-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REMOVED their office to No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings, May 4, 1864. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE.

REMOVAL.—QUINTARD & WARD HAVE REMOVED from No. 11 to No. 9 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.—JOHN C. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED to No. 63 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—GRENELLE & BIBBY HAVE REMOVED from No. 4 Broad-st. to No. 41 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURING their lives, and those already interested in life insurance, would do well to communicate with the undersigned, and obtain information highly important to them.
A. ANDREWS, Box No. 5,583 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON,
AND NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS THURSDAY and EVERY EVENING at 8.
AND GRAND MATINEES
EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
SPALDING & ROGERS'
GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,
FROM
A two years' aquatic cruise to the seaports of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and the West Indies.
A GRAND COMBINATION.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, BRAZILIAN AND BUENOS AYRIAN ARTISTS,
EACH AND ALL RENOWNED
in every department of
EQUITATION, GYMNASTICS, ACROBATICS, CALISTHENICS, EQUILIBRIA AND EQUINE FEATS,
MOSTLY ENTIRELY NEW TO NEW-YORK, AND NONE EVER EXCELLED IN THIS CITY.
NEW FEATURES OF INTEREST,
HORSEMANSHIP MORE WONDERFUL,
GYMNASTICS MORE THRILLING,
ACROBATICS MORE STARTLING,
AND SPECTACLE MORE BRILLIANT,
THAN EVER PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED.
PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING, at 8.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½.

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Doors open—Afternoon, at 1½; evening, 7¼.

WALLACK'S. THURSDAY.

Third time this season, Sheridan's celebrated comedy, the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with appropriate scenery, beautiful appointments, complete costumes, and the following great standard cast of the establishment:

Mr. Lester Wallack	as	Charles Surface
Mr. Charles Fisher	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. John Gilbert	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. Mark Smith	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. John Sefton	as	Crabtree
Mr. G. Holland	as	Moses
Mr. W. R. Floyd	as	Sir B. Backbite
Mr. Young	as	Trip
Mr. Daly	as	Careless
Mr. Browne	as	Rowley
Mr. Parkes	as	Snake
Miss Jane Coombs	as	Lady Teazle
Miss Fanny Morant	as	Mrs. Candour
Mrs. Jennings	as	Maria
Mrs. John Sefton	as	Lady Sneerwell

FRIDAY—THE STRANGER.
SATURDAY—ROSEDALE (116th time).
MONDAY—Will be produced, with beautiful and appropriate scenery and costumes, Sheridan Knowles' great play of the
WIFE;
A TALE OF MANTUA.
TUESDAY—117th night of ROSEDALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
George Wood............Manager.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
SIMMONS,
SIMMONS,
SIMMONS.
THE RENOWNED ESCAMOTEUR.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
WRITING BY THE INVISIBLE HAND.
BLOOD-RED WRITING ON THE ARM.
THE DEMON FISHERMAN,
ROPE TYING FEAT,
and numerous other illusions.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
Grand Matinee SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.
Due notice will be given of the commencement of the DRAMATIC SEASON.

BANJO INSTRUCTION.—I GUARANTEE TO make any person a perfect performer on the banjo in one course of lessons, with or without previous knowledge of the instrument. H. C. DOBSON, 748 Broadway.

FAIRS.

NORTHERN IOWA SANITARY FAIR.

Iowa proposes to hold a
FAIR IN AID OF THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
at Dubuque, Iowa, commencing on the 21st of June next.

Iowa has furnished Nine Thousand three years' volunteers in excess of her full quota. She also proposes to furnish 10,000 additional volunteers for the Summer campaign. Contributions from friends of the cause in New-York, will greatly encourage her volunteers by proving to them that their sacrifices are known and appreciated in the East. Goods donated by merchants, manufacturers, and others, will be exhibited during the Fair with the name of the donor attached. Donations may be sent to GEORGE BLISS & CO., No. 340 Broadway, or to J. K. GRAVES, Cashier State Bank, Dubuque, Iowa.

MEETINGS.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold a special session on FRIDAY EVENING, 6th inst, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving a visit from the M. W. G. Sire and R. W. G. Secretary of the G. Lodge of the United States. Members of the order are invited to meet with us.
By order. D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual election for officers of this society will be held at their rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 8 o'clock P. M., and a paper will be read by the Rev. E. W. SYLE, being a description of the City of Yeddo, the Capital of Japan. WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL,
Recording Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE WILL hold its Quarterly Session, on THURSDAY EVENING, 5th inst. at 7½ o'clock, at their room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts. By order,
D. W. C. LANGDON, Grand Secretary.

MACHINERY,

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

GREAT BARGAIN IN MACHINERY.—Will be sold in Philadelphia by auction, on TUESDAY, May 17, to close an estate, all the machinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, consisting of grounding, glazing and printing machines, &c., with a great variety of patterns for printing by machinery on hand. Will be sold together or in detail. A fine opportunity is now offered to go into the business successfully in Philadelphia, as there is but one factory in the city, the owners of which are doing a splendid business and are coining money. ISAAC PUGH, No. 407 Walnut-st.; or WILLIAM CRURY, 22d and Callowhill sts

MARINE BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO marine drop flue boilers, 11 feet wide and 30 feet long, in good condition; one marine return tubular, new, 6 feet 8 inches wide and 13½ feet long, in good condition; two marine return tubulars, 15 feet wide and 11 feet long. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, fixtures complete, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, of about 50 horse power each, made in the best manner by THURSTON, GARDNER & CO., of Providence, and never used. Apply to MESSENGER & WRIGHT, No. 100 Chambers-st.

TOBACCO.—FOR SALE—ONE OF ROGERS' CUTTING-MACHINES, in complete order; can be run by hand or steam-power. Apply at 207 and 209 Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.

An ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS to let, on parlor floor, in a private house, (where there are no other boarders,) suitable for a lady and gentleman or a lady and gentleman with one or two children. Board can be had if desired.
Address, Box No. 2,841 Post-office.

ROOMS TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE SECOND floor, consisting of four rooms, equally well lighted; will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, willing to pay a fair price for handsome rooms. Inquire at No. 28 University-place, corner of 10th-st.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD WANTED—IN A pleasant, healthy, country place, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; location not to be more than an hour and a half from the City by railroad. Terms must be moderate. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE MAY hear of excellent accommodations in Jersey City, with board in a private family, in one of the most pleasant neighborhoods. No other boarders taken. Apply at No. 440 Broadway, or address J. H. A., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with full or partial board, also a handsome extension parlor, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

A FEW FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, in a pleasant and desirable location, No. 132 East 16th-st., one block from Union-square. There was no removal in May.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH partial board; very desirable apartments and location. Address Box No. 5,185 Post-office, when full particulars will be given.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for a gentleman, or gentleman and wife. No. 34 West 29th-st.; dinner at six.

ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—Apply No. 54 West 17th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CATHARINE ELLIGOTT, plaintiff, AGAINST MICHAEL BURKE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Fifty cent United States Revenue stamp cancelled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 28th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, besides the costs of this action.
Dated April 21, 1864.
W. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City of New-York, on the 27th April, 1864.
ap27—law6w W. WATSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

CUDJO'S CAVE! CUDJO'S CAVE!
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK
OF THIS THRILLING DRAMA!
GREAT SUCCESS! CROWDED HOUSES!
SPLENDID TABLEAUX! STARTLING EFFECTS!
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
Mr. HARRISON, Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, between the acts.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS, AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS, MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex-officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living,
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN.
Daily additions of rare and wonderful fish to the BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS, by PROF LIVINGSTON.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Bridal Group of GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.
A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
and innumerable other curiosities.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
NEXT WEEK, A MAGNIFICENT SERIO-COMIC DRAMA,
and the first appearance here of the beautiful and accomplished young danseuse,
Mlle. ERNESTEIN,
FROM THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HELLER'S MYSTERIOUS PERFORMANCES.

SALON DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.
ROBERT HELLER
in his incomprehensible feats which far surpass all that spiritualists attempt or other magicians have at any time accomplished. Two feats of the series being mystic beyond all parallel.
THE SEEING ALL THINGS WITH THE INWARD EYE,
AND
THE COUCH OF THE ANGELS IN THE AIR.
GRAND PIANO-FORTE SOLOS on a Chickering's Grand, performed by Robert Heller, of the Royal Academy of Music, London.
NOTICE.—Robert Heller will soon expose the rope trick of the Davenport Boys, the apparatus being in process of construction
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
Matinée next SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

STARTLING WONDERS,
MYSTERIOUS DISPLAYS,
AND
UNACCOUNTABLE MANIFESTATIONS,
in presence of the world-renowned
DAVENPORT BROTHERS,
far surpassing the most brilliant productions of the MAGIC ART.
EVERY EVENING
THIS WEEK.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; children, under 12 years 25 cents.
Reserved seats can be secured at the office of the Institute, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., without extra charge. G. S. LACEY, Agent.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THIS EVENING.
Extraordinary announcement to the ladies and gentlemen of New-York.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
VENTRILOQUISM, LAUGHING GAS, THE CHARGE AT BALAKLAVA.
In conjunction with the greatest and most accomplished tight-rope artiste and gymnast of the age,
M. JOHN DENIER,
BENEFIT OF GEORGE GUY.
Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Commencing at 7¾.
The Piano used on this occasion is kindly furnished from the firm of Calenberg & Vaupel, No. 101 Bleecker-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS'
BENEFIT,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1864,
WITH DRAMA AND YANKEE COMEDY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in numerous characters, songs and dances.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR SALE.

21 volumes Wendell's Reports.
29 volumes Barbour's Supreme Court Reports.
19 volumes New-York Reports Court of Appeals.
9 volumes Abbott's Practice Reports.
3 volumes Greenleaf's Evidence.
1 volume Voorhies' Annotated Code, 6th edition.
3 volumes Revised Statutes of New-York, 5th edition.
1 volume New Clerk's Assistant.
5 volumes Laws of New-York.
4 volumes Kent's Commentaries.
4 volumes Blackstone's Commentaries, 2 books.
1 volume Crary's New-York Practice. Special Proceedings.
1 volume Abbott's Pleadings, Forms under New-York Code.
1 volume New-York Civil and Criminal Justice.
1 volume McCall's Forms.
1 volume New-York Justice.

The above offers a splendid opportunity for young lawyers to supply themselves cheaply with a good library. The books are in first-rate condition, neither soiled nor worn. Apply to JOHN J. WELLS, Huntington, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW A little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, &c., &c., read revised and enlarged edition of

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Seminal Weakness, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and Throw Aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, the Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childmarking, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand of value to married and single, never written before, making altogether a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one; 400 pages; 100 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York; to be had of all News Agents. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Address S. TOUSEY, No 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—1,000 standard books in half calf at half price.
10,000 magnificent photographic albums at our price.
100,000 works on liquors, wines, steam, &c., at your price.
500,000 engravings, scraps, prints, &c., at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One steamer 200 ft. long, 28 ft. beam, and 9 ft. hold.
One steamer 168 ft. long, 29 ft. beam, and 9¾ ft. hold.
One steamer 150 ft. long, 25 ft. beam, and 8 ft. hold.
One steamer 147 ft. long, 25 ft. beam, and 10 ft. hold.
One steamer 130 ft. long, 22½ ft. beam, and 7½ ft. hold.
One steamer 98 ft. long, 20 ft. beam, and 6 ft. hold.
And several screw tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., &c.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL
in several drab shades.
For English and Gothic Cottages, Outbuildings, &c.
ROBERT REYNOLDS, Agent,
No. 74 Maiden-lane.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE Mantels, slate billiard beds, slate urinals, blackboards, slate slabs for tomb covers and doors, roofing slate and slate slabs. The trade supplied.
WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO.,
No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

BELGIUM.

TO THE GLASS TRADE AND IMPORTERS OF GLASS.

The Company Anonyme of Herbatte-Lez, at Namur, Belgium, are patented manufacturers of crystals, half-crystals and globes for Petroleum Lamps,

READY ROOFING,

AT HALF THE COST OF TIN OR SHINGLES.
Samples and circulars sent by mail.
READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LUMBER.—FOR SALE, EIGHTY THOUSAND feet Norway pine flooring, worked 1¼ and 1½ thick. A good article, and perfectly seasoned. Inquire of R. H. & L. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 62 10th-av.

GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE LOW.—Complete set for a three-story dwelling-house, consisting of chandeliers, hall globe, &c. Apply to EDWARD P. CLARK, No. 128 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD MEDIUM SIZED SECOND-HAND iron safe. Send notice where one such can be seen to H. F., Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT 8 CENTS PER QUART.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st. Every family should have a box of our assorted crackers.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY
CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 5, 1864.
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the unprecedented engagement of
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Positively last three nights of Chas. Gayler's new Irish Drama of
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced in
ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in his original character of
CORNEY McGRATH,
with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and the "Irish Wedding."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
in her original character of
NELLY NOLAN, THE JUMPING JEWEL.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 6,
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Will be speedily produced, John Brougham's grand romantic spectacular drama, (the present theatrical sensation of London,) entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
which, after many months' preparation, will be presented with an excellent cast, beautiful new scenery, splendid appointments, new and costly costumes, original music, premieur danseuses and grand ballet.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

NOS. 622 AND 624 BROADWAY.
Lessee and Directress............Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager............J. H. Selwyn
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, May 5, 1864,
LAST NIGHT
OF
A. OAKEY HALL'S
OLYMPIC EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
LOYALINA,
OR
BRIGADIER-GENERAL FORTUNIO
AND HIS
SEVEN GIFTED AIDS-DE-CAMP,
preceded by the petite comedy of
A HANDSOME HUSBAND.
To-morrow, FRIDAY, May 6, 1864,
HANDY ANDY AND MAZEPPA.
SATURDAY, May 7,
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
POCAHONTAS,
and other entertainments.
Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
having been induced in compliance with a desire expressed by many of the press, and a large portion of the public, to appear in
ELEVEN REPRESENTATIONS
of the great Shakespearian and standard characters with which his name and fame are now inseparably connected, will give
THE THIRD
of these on
THURSDAY, May 5,
appearing in his great rôle of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Supported by Messrs. Charles Barron, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, H. Bland, Roscoe, Hinde, Mrs. Chanfrau, Floyd and Miss Adams.
Doors open at 7¼, commence at 7¾.

EXTRAORDINARY ORATION

To the ladies and gentlemen of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, will be delivered by the Hon. DANIEL PRATT, the Great American Traveler and editor of the famous *Gridiron*, and author of a work entitled the "Beacon Light," and candidate for the Presidency, on the power of Master Leading Mind and the War Equilibrium, interspersed with poetry and anecdotes, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, New-York, FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, May 6, 1864.

Loyalty and Unity and Equilibrium.

The press may report "verbatum et later ratum, Unis in ominous."

Tickets admitting a gentleman and ladies, fifty cents. Single tickets twenty-five cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the oration.

MR. & MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

Will have the honor to give two farewell Readings (previous to his departure for Europe, to return in October,) on TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, and THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Tickets 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT—STAMMERING CURED.

Special attention to the scientific education of the human voice by Prof. HURLBUT, No. 10 West 11th-st., near Broadway. Feeble persons rapidly restored. All labor removed from the throat in speaking or singing. This system is approved and practised by the most eminent physcians in Europe and America.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 4th of May next.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. Summer session of 21 weeks commences April 18. $88 per session for board, tuition and French. Pupils charged from the time of entering.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The Fifty-third Semi-annual Session will commence on Monday, May 2d. For circulars apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—A boarding school for twenty boys begins next session 2d May. Circulars at Ivison's No. 48 Walker-st. JAS. SEDGWICK, M.A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.—Circulars at W. H. ARTHUR'S, No. 39 Nassau-st., or apply to BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS—WHO WILL RECEIVE special instruction to prepare them for college or for business. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS WANTED.—Also, correspondents in each State and town to advance educational interests; teachers $350 to $1,800; pupils $100 to $500; correspondents, about three hours weekly, $300 to $600. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher of the classics, mathematics, English branches, French, Spanish, German and music, (piano and vocal,) desires an engagement. Address G. W. C., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, &c.

B. W. MERRIAM
has removed to
NO. 577 BROADWAY,
where he invites the attention of the public to a
LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT MIRRORS,
and everything pertaining to the trade, at
LOWEST PRICES

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE.
H. G. HAEGER,
No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

A LARGE LOT OF RICH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE—Adapted to the Southern, Western and foreign markets. Also manufacturers of solid walnut parlor and chamber furniture, oil finish. BEAL & HOOPER,
Warerooms Haymarket-square,
Boston, Mass.
Manufactory at Charlestown, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME suite of rosewood in crimson brocatel, consisting of twelve pieces, but little used; also a rosewood centre table, if applied for immediately, will be sold low; can be seen at No. 6 Perry-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M. for three days.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also solid chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 27, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st; $140 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, FIVE YEARS old, 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind in double and single harness; sired by L. I. Black Hawk; good traveler, &c. For particulars inquire at the stables of H. ELDERD, Esq., No. 3 East 28th-st., or M. T. RUNYON, No. 163 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, 17 hands, good in single or double harness; a splendid coupé horse. Inquire at private stable No. 43 West 13th-st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PONY OR DONKEY WAGON, with double harness for same. Address X. O. P., *Times* Office, stating price, &c.

PIG IRON.—200 TONS FORGE PIG IRON FOR sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO.,
No. 214 Water-st.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Order from General Meade.

Mutiny to be Punished by Instant Death.

The Guerrillas Attack the Black Brigade and are Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 4.

Major-Gen. MEADE, commanding the Army of the Potomac, has issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.—The Commanding-General has learned that, notwithstanding the caution contained in General Orders No. 22, of April 25, 1864, from these headquarters, there are men in the army who refuse to do duty, on the ground that their term of service has expired. It will be made known to such men that their conduct being open mutiny they will be punished with death, without trial, unless they return to duty; and hereafter any soldier who refuses to do duty on a similar plea will instantly be shot, without any form of trial whatever. The honor of the service and the necessities of the hour admit of no other disposition of such cases. The Commanding General again expresses the hope that the soldiers of this army will respectfully ask for, and cheerfully abide by the decision of the War Department with respect to their term of service, but he has no further word or warning for those, who, at a time like the present, chose to defy authority.

Corps and other independent commanders are charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-Gen. MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

THE BLACK BRIGADE AFTER THE GUERRILLAS.

The *Star* says: "There was a rumor afloat in the city, this morning, that the colored troops, or the portion of them attached to BURNSIDE's command, had been attacked by guerrillas while doing guard duty on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and that a number of them were killed or wounded. After due inquiry we are satisfied this is not the case. It is said, however, that yesterday morning, while a detachment of colored troops were changing positions, they were attacked by a small party of guerrillas, who suddenly pounced upon them, but the negroes drove them off without sustaining any loss. Guerrillas are at work in the neighborhood of Manassas, and yesterday a wood train was attacked by them, but they were frightened off before they did any damage. Parties from the army to-day report having heard firing on our left early this morning."

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

A Huge Stride Upward—Corn $45 per Bushel—Flour $260 per Barrel.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 30.

Brown Sugar, $10 75; clarified, $9 87½@$11 10; crushed, $12 10@$12 25; coffee, $11 25; soda, $3 20@$3 25; salt, 25c. ℔ lb.; brown Peas, $42 ℔ bushel; peas, $57; Lard, $8 50; adamantine candles, $12 50@$14 25; brown soap, $4 25; castile soap, $6 25; rum, $100 ℔ gallon; champagne, $37 50@$45 ℔ bottle; bacon, $7 ℔ lb.; beef, $3 50@$4 ℔ lb.; salt beef, $3@$3 50 ℔ lb.; butter, $9@$10 ℔ lb.; corn meal, $45 ℔ bushel; corn, $45 ℔ bushel; flour, $240@$260 ℔ barrel; hay, $30@$35 ℔ hundred; New-Orleans molasses, $50 ℔ gallon; oats, $38@$40 ℔ bushel; rice, $1 20 ℔ lb.; vinegar, $8@$9 ℔ gallon; pine wood, $46; oak, $60 ℔ cord.

THE AMERICAN PRIZE RING.

Dooney Harris and Patsey Marley's Fight for $1,000.

The New-York "sports," made a start for Philadelphia on Monday and Tuesday, in order to be sure of reaching the scene of the fight between DOONEY HARRIS and PATSEY MARLEY. The two men went on early Tuesday morning, and were kept out of harm's way, from the danger of arrest.

On Tuesday evening, the six o'clock train took a crowd of admirers of the prize ring. Centre-street, Houston-street, and the principal Fourth Ward localities, were largely represented.

The Gwynned Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad was reached in about forty minutes, and the ring was soon formed, about a quarter of a mile to the lefht of the railroad line. Much time was wasted in choosing a referee, but that being settled by an old pugilist of some repute and success in the American P. R., the men were anxiously inquired for.

DOONEY HARRIS threw his wide awake in the ring about 9½ o'clock, and stepped in himself amid loud cheers from his friends. The appearance of HARRIS indicated good and careful training, and his face did not show one ounce of flesh. On entering the ring, he at once tried the spring of the ground and his fighting boots.

About 10 o'clock the cry of "MARLEY!" was raised. There was a wide difference in the appearance of the men. MARLEY looked tolerably in condition, but still he showed more flesh than was necessary. The skin of his back was blotchy, and his face showed as much flesh as HARRIS had on his whole body. PATSY was confident and joking, and at once advanced to HARRIS and shook his hands. On reaching his corner he sat down, and more time was lost, MARLEY not having fighting boots. During this time, HARRIS went to MARLEY with five $100 bills in his hand, offered to bet, which MARLEY did not at first entertain, but ultimately put up $200 even. Some few hundreds were now rapidly invested by outsiders, HARRIS's friends taking $10 to $80.

On DOONEY divesting himself of his clothes, he showed a large plaster on each side, which did not add much to his appearance.

HARRIS was waited upon by JIM ELLIOTT and BARNEY AARON; MARLEY was attended by KIT BURNS and JOHNNY MONAGHAN.

On the men and their seconds advancing to the scratch to shake hands, the difference in the physique of the two men was still more apparent. PATSEY was square built, with long body and short legs. His opponent stood over him, and had a light and greyhound like form. PATSEY's body indicated considerable youthful strength, and although his opponent was so light, his clean formed chest and arms evidenced that he was all right.

An advancing for

ROUND 1.—MARLEY at once showed his dancing style, while HARRIS's position showed that he was a veteran in the ring, and, although he was very cautious, he was evidently ready for his work and dangerous. After a little sparring, HARRIS got within reaching distance, and landed his right hand on MARLEY's right eye, while MARLEY got on the body, and in the rally MARLEY was fought down, first blood being claimed for HARRIS, the crimson fluid appearing from a cut on MARLEY's left eye.

ROUND 2.—Both up at once, and without much delay both let fly a little out of distance, when HARRIS changed his ground, and getting nicely into his distance, he administered a heavy right and left on MARLEY's right eye and his mouth, drawing more blood, and, in the rally, MARLEY was fought down, he fighting for place where HARRIS had his plasters.

ROUND 3.—On coming up, MARLEY showed HARRIS handywork, and also breathing very heavy, the fast work of the two first rounds telling on his fat. MARLEY sparred for wind, but HARRIS felt inclined to push the fighting, and put in his very dangerous left on the right side of PATSEY's face, and also deliverius an upper cut with his right, PATSEY fighting at the plasters. They both got well to work, and PATSEY was knocked down by a flush hit on the right side of the face by HARRIS' ever active left hand, winning first blood and first knock down.

ROUND 4.—PATSEY was now bleeding freely, and the shape of his face was being rapidly changed by the visitation of DOONEY's left; HARRIS invested a little more with his left on MARLEY's mouth, receiving slightly on the body, but he would not be denied, and fought MARLEY down with both hands.

ROUND 5.—The punishment and fast fighting was telling on MARLEY; his right eye fast closing up, and also several slight cuts, from which the blood slowly oozed, and bleeding from the left ear. He did all he could to turn the tide in his favor, but HARRIS got on with both left and right heavily, not showing a mark, while MARLEY was blowing and much distressed. After some slight exchanges, PATSEY got down, evidently trying to get a chance to win by a foul blow, but HARRIS was wide awake, and could not see it. HARRIS fought as cool as possible, and wore a dangerous smile all the time.

ROUND 6.—It was evident that HARRIS had now got MARLEY reduced to his own weight, and went systematically to work to blind his opponent, getting on with both left and right, while MARLEY fought for the body with no apparent effect, and then getting down.

It was now evident MARLEY was outfought and overmatched, and that barring a chance of getting a foul blow or an accident, MARLEY's chance was very small.

Round after round was fought in the same style, MARLEY not appearing to be able to punish in the least, his right eye closed, and the left following suit, the nose and mouth presenting anything but a handsome appearance, but still trying all he could, and getting the worst round after round. Several appeals were made by MARLEY's seconds to the referee, whose reply was "Fight on," and also cautioning MARLEY about getting down rather suspiciously.

Seventy rounds were fought in all, each one being like the other, and MARLEY's seconds seeing no chance, threw up the sponge in token of MARLEY's defeat. They fought seventy rounds, in one hour and thirty-five minutes.

Evening Exchange.

$5,000 Amer. Gold..b3	177¾	300 M. So. & N.I. R....	90¾
100 Erie R........	111	100 Ill. Cen. R.......s3	124¾
200 do........	111	300 do........	124¾
100 Hudson Riv. R.b3	135	100 Galena R........	120
400 do........	134¾	100 Northwestern	53⅝
100 do........	134½	100 do........	53¼
1000 Reading R........	130	200 Fort Wayne........	110
1100 do........b3	130	100 Cumb. Coal........	67
200 do........	129⅝	150 Quick. Min. Co....	68

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, advertised in another column, are highly recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by congressmen, clergymen and singers, who use them. Among the certificates to their merits we observe letters from Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, E. H. Chapin, and others of eminence.—*New-York Evening Post.*

[Advertisement.]

G—1863—B.

Nature seems to have implanted in mankind the desire for a daily stimulant, to reinvigorate the nerves and excite the blood, after the exhaustion caused by the day's labors, and not only has she given the desire, but experience has shown that it is an absolute necessity that this desire should be gratified for the preservation of the health. Now, nature's requirements, being founded upon positive laws, must produce benefits when they are gratified.

When the man of excitement has overworked his animal nature he wants a stimulant, and it does him good to take it, preventing too great a reaction from sudden repose. When the student has overtasked his brain, he takes a stimulant, and that infuses life into his body, but let it be neglected and the result will be a feeling or a disease called "Dyspepsia." Stimulants are not only beneficial but necessary, providing they are of pure quality, and possessed only of the qualities nature has assigned to them for the benefit of the health. By the use of the GOLDEN BITTERS nature's requirements (for the weak and debilitated and those of dyspeptic feelings,) may be gratified. They are mild in their action upon the system, and operate by giving it vigor and strength, not by any change they produce in the solids, but through the medium of the living principle. Their composition is of the purest bitter to be found in the vegetable world. Gentian root, calamus, (or sweet flag, as sometimes called,) and sassafras, are prominent in the preparation, all preserved in Jamaica rum. They are the most wholesome, invigorating and palatable stimulant ever introduced, and deserve a fair and impartial trial. There is no unpleasant reaction attending their use, and they are not bitter to the taste, as is common to tonics generally offered for sale. We are confident of having met the want of a really healthful stimulant, in the production of the GOLDEN BITTERS, and we can but ask a trial. For creating a healthy appetite, they are the most reliable remedy ever offered to the public. They may be taken by old or young, male or female, and without regard to diet or time of day.

The Golden Bitters are put up in cases of one dozen quart bottles each, neatly labeled, and bear the United States revenue stamp upon the cork, and are for sale throughout the globe.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Hudson, N. Y.
Central Depot, American Express Building,
No. 55 Hudson-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Graphic May Scenes in Central Park, Moving in New-York, and May Scenes in Olden Time, Fulton Market Scenes, Uncle Sam's Soldiers' Express, Fashions by Mme. Demorest, New Music, with Spicy Political and Literary Matter. Do not fail to see this week's No. Price 10 cents. Sold everywhere. Mailed free on receipt of price. No. 39 Beekman-st., corner of William.

[Advertisement.]

REMEMBER.—The individual who was told by a satirical boy that his hat was sleepy, as it was evidently in want of a nap, was not one of KNOX's patrons. KNOX's fabrics, as light and elegant as they appear, are exceedingly durable, and as a rule they are only laid aside when the style changes. If you want a handsome hat, you can obtain it at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the $100 bounty, can receive the same at once by applying by letter or in person, at the Military and Naval Agency, No. 427 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

[Advertisement.]

New and beautiful English royal velvet and Brussels carpeting; also, imperial three-ply and tapestry ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil-cloths, from three to twenty-four feet wide; window shades, table covers, &c., at reasonable prices; all goods guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Mantanzas, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Mrs. Thompson, two daughters and three children; E. Von Stein, wife and three children; T. Maureau, lady and four daughters; H. Granet, lady and family; M. Castenola, lady and family; Mrs. Holt, neice, two children and servant; Miss Angela Sefton, Gustave Rabardy, E. L. Salmon, F. Preston, L. Bellevue, E. W. Brown, N. Zertucha, M. Calzado, A. Garcia, B. de la Garza, G. Sheaffer, J. Blum, D. Lohman, James Hutchinson, C. Burthe, J. H. Blum, Palmer, McDonald, Joseph, Hornsby, Capt. Albee.

From Havana—H. Lanier and family, Mrs. Noel and family, Wm. Mallory and lady, T. de Castro, J. Durand, J. W. Clark, Webb Parton, J. M. Palacio, Vanden, Valderana, F. Guizano, T. Guizano, A. Toledo.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—J. C. Burnham, E. Churchill, Miss Churchill, C. Niback, lady and servant, C. Nibach, Jr., F. Nibach, A. Nibach, L. Niback, Miss J. Nibach, Miss R. Nibach, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stewart, 4 children and 2 servants, Mrs. H. A. Morgan, T. M. Baugiere, Dr. E. Arthur, M. Gillemat, C. Callaghan, J. Masson, Jr., W. P. Chase and lady, T. Zannoni, R. Harris, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Bucklin, R. Kohly, J. B. Archer, C. Baner and lady, Miss Scott, Mrs. E. Wade, W. Toel, F. J. Verrar, J. Speigle, S. Heenan, J. Sazerac, R. Richter, L. T. Halleck, D. C. Carpenter, D. Torrence, J. Brod, F. Mopogue, J. Monogue, Mrs. E. and Miss Enslin, C. G. Harnet, J. Blakely, Mrs. and Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. R. St. Josah Menno, Mrs. Brusch, Mrs. B. Enright, Miss Wiley, H. Howard, C. Matagrin, T. Truscoso, M. Solar, T. Inslin, A. S. Moir, Miss E. Schenck, Mrs. M. C. Ceballos, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pomert, Mrs. L. Terry, Miss L. Terry, Miss A. Terry, J. A. Baine, Jr., R. A. Tucker, A. E. Pinckenile, S. L. Rowe, C. W. Hunley, J. F. Machato, lady and child, G. Lemar, J. St. Cruz, Miss A. St. Cruz, Mrs. Jrd. Escat, W. J. Suirs, B. Lopez, J. B. Hart and lady, Miss Satherwaite, Miss Warren, L. T. Dufang, M. Warren, T. G. Rodles, L. Rogers, Mrs. C. H. Kine, Miss C. Banning, D. G. Suara, J. C. Sand, Mrs. Lope, G. Flagner, C. Johnson, J. Qulan, G. Farment, A. D. Penz, P. Boi, E. G. Ford, J. T. Miranda, J. Dayreen, L. Rowan, W. D. Havens, M. L. Tinlee, R. R. Barthold, M. A. Rossus, F. Gustorit, J. Fennick, M. T. Hood and lady, Miss M. Allayran, J. Mermin, F. Mermin, L. Price, R. Roberts, J. Cartiera, S. T. Lafitte, J. B. Biggam, B. Rubéd, T. J. Harrison and lady, T. Tolosa, J. Villaya, V. Daralle, E. Rinpelle, P. Fermandez, G. W. Greene. Total—135.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 55 | Sun sets..... 6 59 | Moon sets.. 6 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 15 | Gov. Island.. 8 04 | Hell Gate.. 9 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore.

Barks J. E. Ward, Tibbetts, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Confucius, (Brem.,) Kaschew, St. John, N. B., Fleshingray & Ulrichs.

Brigs Corina, Highborn, Cardenas, Walsh & Carver; Victoria, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, P. R., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Cornish Lass, (Br.,) Thomas, —, G. F. Bulley; J. Bradshaw, Fish, Baltimore, B. F. Small & Co.; J. B. Kine, (Br.,) Coffil, Halifax, A. Smithers; New-York, Cooper, Madeira, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; J. H. Johnson, (Br.,) Foster, Barbados, T. T. Dwight; Harriet, (Br.,) McKenzie, Laguayra, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schooners Empire, Kelly, Providence, J. B. Nickerson; Wadsworth, (Br.,) Craige, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Princess, (Br.,) Welsh, Prince Edward Island, Tynes & Smith; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Cummings, Harbor Grace, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern, N. C., April 26, and Hatteras Inlet May 1, via Fortress Monroe 2d, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., May 1, via Hatteras Inlet 2d, Fortress Monroe 3d, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Northern Light, Terry, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

French gunboat Grenade, Bayor, Fortress Monroe 48 hours.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana April 30, 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. May 1, lat. 25 40, lon. 79 50, passed brig E. C. Kelly, bound N.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesgang, New-Orleans April 25, and Havana 29th, with mdse. and passengers to T. Asendio & Co.

Steamship St. George, (Br.,) Aird, Glasgow April 15, with mdse. and 317 passengers to Francis McDonald.

Ship Leda, (Norw.,) Jensen, Antwerp 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Flora del Mar, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Wiswell, Montevideo 60 ds., with hides and wool to Wm. Ingalls. April 30, lat. 33, lon. 35, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Monticello, cruising.

Bark Waalstroom, (Hol.,) Van Duin, Newcastle 53 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage. May 3, in a heavy squall from W., carried away jibboom.

Bark Philena, (of Portland,) Davis, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with bark Ada Carter, for New-York.

Bark Hermine, (Span.,) Berg, Shanghai Jan. 14, with tea to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 31, Cape of Good Hope March 8, crossed the equator April 12.

Bark Elvira, (Brem.,) Gardes, Algoa Bay 54 ds., with wool to Bemendahl & Co.

Bark Martin W. Brett, Staples, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Mary B. Rich, Clapp, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Hansa, (Brem.,) Bultner, St. Jago de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar to J. M. & L. de Escoriaza.

Bark Avon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Cardiff 68 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Otka, (Russ.,) Eklund, Leghorn 83 ds., passed Gibraltar March 12, with marble, rags, etc., to John E. Devlin.

Brig Velocity, (of Jamaica,) Darrell, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, etc., to Darrell & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Pocahontas, Norvel, for New-York.

Brig Rival, Applegit, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Wm. W. Wakeman.

Brig Judge Hathaway, Rogers, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with lumber to Bixby & Co.

Brig Istock M., (Aust.,) Picovich, Antwerp 45 ds., with mdse. to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Brig Whittaker, Wass, Addison, with spars.

Schr. Josephine B. Small, (of Keystone, Jam.,) Small, Carthagena 18 ds., with coffee, divi divi, etc., to McLean & Lintz. Left no vessels.

Schr. Boundary, Johnson, Machias, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Palmetto State, Nickerson, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Fannie Boardman, (of Norwich,) Cressey, Baracoa April 23, with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Henrietta, Williams, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Bedford.

Schr. Alfred E. Smyrk, Jones, Baltimore, with corn to Wm. H. Newman.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish and laths to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (wrecker,) Andrews, from the brig Hunter, at Egg Harbor.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Harvey, Stamford.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. C. A. Crook, Eversham, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Gifford, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Herschell, Birdsall, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. John Warren, Lyman, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Buena Vista, Roley, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. M. A. Anderson, Weaver, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Townsend, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. Cannon, Ross, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. C. Roker, Jones, Beaufort, in ballast.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Aldridge, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Delphin, —, Providence.

Schr. Superior, Robinson, Providence 4 ds.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Hall, Rockland.

Schr. Lizzie Guptil, Guptil, Providence.

Schr. Sylva, Ringgold, Addison, with spars.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Josiah Achorn, Hatch, Rockland.

Schr. Charter Oak, Trundy, Newport.

Schr. Joseph P. Cate, Endicott, New-Haven.

Schr. Adaline, —, Belfast, with heading.

BELOW—One brig and one bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

May 3—Steamer New-Jersey.

Ships Arabian, Maribelle, M. Nottebohm, Confidence.

Barks Augustus, American Eagle.

Brigs Santiago, Alpine, Wm. Henry, Hope, Robert Mowe, West, Pride of the Sea.

Schooners Eliza Jane, Oriental, A. J. De Rossett, E. Waterman, A. Heaton, Mary Jane.

May 4—Steamship Australasian.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamer Carolina left the Delamater Iron Works on Saturday, on a trial trip down the bay, returning in the evening. She is about 500 tons burden, of sharp model, built for Messrs. Murray & Nephew, of this City.

The Br. Nellie, from Turks Island, previously reported as ashore on Spindle Ledge, was got off and towed up to Portland on the 4th inst., with loss of salt.

Spoken, &c.

African—Br. brig, bound S., April 30, lat. 34 39, lon. 70 16.

Carlton—bark, Trecartin, from Cienfuegos for Queenstown for orders, May 1, lat. 34 04, lon. 75 44.

Dovercourt—ship, from Sydney for London, April 12, lat. 0 41 N., lon. 30 24.

Franklin—Bremen bark, April 6, lat. 3 38 S., lon. 26 02 W.

Hodlip—Fr. bark, from Penang for Bordeaux, March 28, lat. 20 16 S., lon. 5 42 W.

Samuel C. Grant—ship, from San Francisco for Liverpool, April 5, lat. 5 15 S., lon. 24 13.

Varina—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Hong Kong, no date, lat. 05 S., lon. 28 39.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 4—Arr. brig Burgomeister Stave, Windor, Buenos Ayres; schr. A. Sawyer, Tobasco. Wind fresh, S. W., cloudy.

BATH, May 2—Cld. schrs. Cherub and Mary Shields, New-York.

BALTIMORE, May 4—Below, a Bremen brig, supposed to be the Palmo, from Rio de Janeiro.

CASTINE, April 30—Sld. schrs. Gen. Scott and Eliza Leland, New-York.

NEWPORT, May 3—Arr. schrs. Mary Clark, from Newburyport for Philadelphia; Edwin Read, from Boston for Philadelphia; Julia Elizabeth, from Elizabethport for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, May 4—Arr. schr. Armenia, Cavalier, from Georgetown, D. C. On Tuesday morning, off Montauk, in a heavy southeast squall, carried away foremast and maintopmast. Also arr. schr. Albert Pharo, Lippincott, Georgetown, D. C.; schr. J. W. Lindsay, Lewis, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—Arr. steamers Saxon, Matthews, Boston; Shetucket, Washington, D. C.

PORTLAND, May 4—Arr. ship Virginia, (Br.,) Armstrong, Boston; brig Hattie E. Wheeler, Ferr, Cardenas; bark H. M. Haven, Hall, Sagua.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 4—Arr. steamer Constance, Decimo, 4 ds. from Bermuda. Sld. brig Advance, for New-York.

CATARRH

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
DISEASES OF THE
EYE, EAR & THROAT,
DEAFNESS CURED,
BY
Dr. Von Eisenberg.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

HEADQUARTERS 37TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1864.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS REGIMENT are hereby directed to assemble at the Armory, No. 596 Broadway, this (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 5th May, at 3 o'clock, to receive from the Quartermaster their uniforms and equipments. By order of
Colonel O. D. ASHLEY.
A. G. MONTGOMERY, Jr., Adjutant.

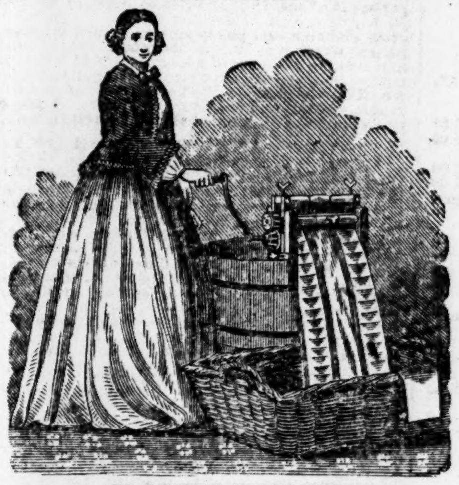
A FRENCH LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS in French, Spanish, or German, at her residence, or at that of her pupils; terms moderate. Apply or address Miss L. E. Y., No. 127 9th-st.

VARNISHERS WANTED TO WORK ON chairs and common furniture. Also, two or three good smart boys.
S. HARRISON & SON,
No. 350 West 24th-st.

WRINGING BY HAND

destroys more garments every six months, by twisting and breaking the fabric, than would pay for the

UNIVERSAL



CLOTHES WRINGER,

with COG WHEELS, which not only saves its cost twice a year, by saving clothes, but does the work more effectually, saving half the time and two-thirds the labor of this hardest of woman's work.

We invite special attention to the following points, which are peculiar to the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER, and which render it

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1. "The Universal Clothes Wringer" has strong COG WHEELS for turning both rolls together, so that each roll shall bear the strain equally. Otherwise the lower or crank roll does ALL THE WORK, having both to turn the upper roll and carry the clothes through the machine by FRICTION.

2. "The Universal Clothes Wringer" has "THE PATENT COG-WHEEL REGULATOR" for securing the Cog Wheels in their place, and preventing their being thrown out of gear by the passing of large articles, to allow which the opposite ends of the rolls are arranged to separate when necessary. Without the regulator, cogs would be useless.

NO OTHER WRINGER IS LICENSED UNDER THIS PATENT.

3. "The Universal Clothes Wringer" is both self-adjusting and adjustable. The elasticity of the rolls, combined with the strong wooden springs render it so far self-adjusting as to need no change for ordinary washing, while the thumb-screws at the top give greater power if needed for washing the clothes, or less pressure for starching, or more capacity for the passage of large articles.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Dr. Bellows, President U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The Universal Clothes Wringer has been in use in my family for three or four years, and has saved much wear and tear of linen, more of main strength, and still more of patience. I heartily commend it to economists of time, money and contentment.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1864.

From Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

I am happy to speak in the highest terms of the Universal Clothes Wringer. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I could hardly express my approbation of them more highly than I have by ordering one, in these hard times, for my daughter. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in her house.

BROOKLYN, October, 1861.

From Henry Ward Beecher, in 1864.

After a constant use of the Universal Clothes Wringer for more than four years in my family, I am authorized by the "powers that be," to give it the most unqualified praise and to pronounce it an indispensable part of the machinery of housekeeping.

Our servants have always been willing to use it and always have liked it.

No. 82 COLUMBIA-ST., Jan. 25, 1864.

From Orange Judd, Esq., Editor of American Agriculturist.

From several years' experience with it in our own family; from the testimony of hundreds who have used it, and from the construction of the implement itself—we feel certain that it is worthy a place in every family. A child can readily wring out a tubful of clothes in a few minutes. It is, in reality, a *clothes saver! a time saver! and a strength saver!* We think the machine more than *pays for itself every year* in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may cog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip, and tear the clothes. Our own is one of the first made, and it is as good as new, after nearly four years' constant use!

The Universal Wringer, WITH COG WHEELS, is warranted in every particular.

A good canvasser can make money rapidly selling them in every town. Exclusive sale guaranteed and liberal terms given to respectable parties who first apply. Send for descriptive circular.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
No. 347 Broadway, New-York.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.
IODINE WATER,

Acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The success which has attended the use of Iodine Water enables us to recommend it, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in *Scrofula, Bronchitis, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Female Weaknesses, Syphilis, &c.*

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of our Iodine Water, as containing ¾ grains *pure* iodine in each fluid ounce—*no solvent being used.* It is not liable to decomposition, nor spontaneously-formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine oxydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles at one time, $5. Circulars gratis.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

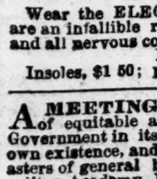
CEDAR CAMPHOR

is stifling to insect life,

MOTHS

cannot live where it is. Cheaper than common camphor, and better than anything. Druggist sell it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston, alone, know process of making.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.



In use by the United States Customhouse, New-York, and by the United States Government in the army and navy. Railroad track, hay, coal, platform, counter, druggist and bank scales, of every description. Every scale warranted. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, with references, to

HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway, New-York,
or DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.,
Metal Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Wear the ELECTRO METALLIC INSOLES. They are an infallible remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., and all nervous complaints.

METTAM & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Insoles, $1 50; per mail, $1 80. Send for circular.

A MEETING OF CITIZENS IN FAVOR of equitable and sufficient taxation to sustain the Government in its efforts to preserve the Union, and its own existence, and to preserve the country from the disasters of general bankruptcy, will be held at the Metropolitan Academy, No. 95 6th-av., opposite 8th-st., on this (THURSDAY) EVENING, May 5, at 7½ o'clock. All in favor of the object invited. F. WEMMEL, Secretary.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women,* or *Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Loucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu.
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
594 BROADWAY N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

THE CHENANGO DISASTER.

CONCLUSION OF THE CASE.

CHARGE TO THE JURY BY CORONER NORRIS.

The investigation into the causes of the boiler explosion on board the United States steamer *Chenango*, was finally concluded Tuesday, when Coroner NORRIS delivered his charge to the jury, in which all the circumstances connected with the disaster, as drawn from the testimony, are summed up.

The jury reassembled in the Supreme Court Chambers, Brooklyn City Hall, shortly after 10 o'clock A. M., when the charge, of which the following is the substance, was read for their guidance:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—The law has imposed upon us the duty of investigating the causes which produced the death of twenty-eight of our fellow-citizens who were hurried into eternity without warning, and suffering from tortures which appalled us all, whose painful duty it was to witness them. The facts which have been proved before us without dispute or contradiction, are as follows: The Navy Department of the United States, requiring some thirty side-wheel light-draft gunboats, prepared the plans for the engines and boilers of these vessels, and called upon contractors to build their machinery according to those plans under the superintendence of the United States engineers. Among others, Mr. QUINTARD undertook to build two sets of these engines and boilers, of which the machinery of the *Chenango* was one. The material out of which these boilers were made was ordered according to specification; and the evidence of those gentlemen who furnished the iron, as well as of those who have tested samples of it since the explosion of it, shows, without contradiction, that it was of the best quality. The boilers were tested according to contract, with a cold water pressure, and endured 60 to 65 pounds to the square inch, without yielding. The braces were then examined and found to be perfect; and the boilers were accepted by the United States Inspector as satisfactory and according to contract. The engine was then run for 96 hours at the dock, in order to comply with the contract, and the whole machine was accepted by the Government and delivered out of the hands of the contractor. The ship then went into commission, and was proceeding to sea on her first voyage in the charge of a young man by the name of CAHILL, a second assistant-engineer in the United States Navy, acting as chief-engineer on this occasion. The vessel proceeded down the bay, and when below Governor's Island, Capt. FILLEBROWN visited the engine-room, and found 26½ pounds' pressure of steam on the boilers, as indicated on the gauge. Mr. CAHILL then told the Captain that the fires were burning well, and that there was no need to use the blowers. The Captain went on deck, and did not return to the engine-room until the vessel was in the Narrows, when he again went below. Up to this time the speed of the vessel was between eight and nine knots an hour. The Captain had a conversation with Mr. CAHILL at the end of the cylinder—a long distance from the boilers—and Mr. CAHILL told him the engine was running well. The Captain then said that the vessel had about eleven miles more to go, and he went on deck, leaving Mr. CAHILL by his desk at the cylinder end of the engine; and as he stepped on deck the boiler exploded, scalding thirty-two men, of whom twenty-eight have since died from the effects of the injuries then received. The question now before us is, what was the cause of the rupture. It appears that boilers are ruptured from two causes—one of which is the gradual accumulation of pressure until the resisting power of the boiler is overcome in its weakest part and it gives way, which is called a "burst" or "bursting;" and the other is the instantaneous generation of an enormous pressure on the boiler, from causes which attend low water, and which is called an "explosion." The first branch of the inquiry is whether the boiler burst from weakness of material, or a defect in its construction, when carrying the pressure of steam which it was intended to bear. We have the means of knowing exactly how much pressure was on the boiler immediately before the explosion. The pressure was 34½ pounds to the inch, as shown by the indicator card indorsed by Mr. CAHILL himself; so that it is made certain that if the boiler did burst from weakness, it yielded to a pressure a little more than one-half it had endured from the hydraulic press, and five pounds less than it had borne from steam when running at the dock for ninety-six hours, and when forty pounds to the inch had been carried. It is also proved by Mr. DELUCE, the Chief Engineer of the Navy-yard, that he measured the safety-valve immediately after the accident, and found that it would blow off steam at 39½ pounds; so that the boiler was protected by that means against the possibility of a steam pressure equal to that which already had been used with safety. The question is, then, whether it is possible for a boiler to burst under a pressure of steam to-day five pounds less than it endured under steam yesterday, and twenty-five pounds less than it endured from cold water last week. On this subject we have the opinion of Mr. MAXON, the United States boiler maker, who swore that he would consider the boiler perfectly safe to carry forty pounds after it had been tested at sixty pounds of cold water; and it appears that the statute law under which all passenger steamers are run permits the boilers to carry forty-five pounds to the inch after a cold water pressure of sixty; and that the experience of many years has shown it to be perfectly safe. On the contrary, Mr. DE LUCE and Mr. SEWELL, United States engineers, and Mr. ROWLAND express the opinion that a boiler is quite likely to burst under a much less pressure than it had been tested with cold water; and Mr. ROWLAND fixed the amount as low as fifteen pounds to the inch in this case: and these witnesses are of opinion that the cold water test is of no practical value. It is not suggested that there is any other means known of insuring the safety of the boiler except this cold water test; and if these isolated opinions, unsupported by any instance of the kind, are well founded, it is obvious that no one can be properly charged with the consequences of an explosion, since no human skill can make sure in advance that the required strength existed; and it is equally obvious that all the thousands of boilers now running, and relying upon the safety of this test, are instruments of destruction, acting upon some capricious impulse impossible to be foreseen, and likely to scatter death around them at any moment. Fortunately, however, experience proved that boilers so tested are safe against any less pressure. No witness has denied that this boiler was tested to sixty pounds; no witness has said that it was not strong enough to bear sixty pounds when built and delivered, and the only suggestion which has been made (and this is merely a suggestion) is, either that some of the braces had been removed by the engineers and not replaced, whereby the strength was diminished, or that in testing the braces might have been reduced in strength, so as to burst at 35 or 45 pounds to the inch. The first suggestion is met by the proof that all the braces were in place, and were actually carried away by the explosion, and the second one by the proof that after the test the braces were examined and found all right, and conclusively by the proof that 40 pounds of steam were carried on the boiler after this test, which was much more than the pressure immediately before the explosion. You are, therefore, left without any proof, either deduced from the well-known calculations based on the ascertained strength of iron or from any experience in regard to the testing of boilers, from which to infer that the boiler was burst at the low pressure of steam which was being carried. You will then consider whether the boiler was burst by gradually accumulating upon it a pressure greater than it had shown itself capable of bearing; or whether it was exploded by those causes which do constantly produce explosions in boilers, and which, when they are called into action, overcome all resistance and devastate in proportion to the strength of the boiler, which has in vain struggled to restrain their destructive force. It is not a part of our duty to speculate upon the best way of bracing or securing boilers, if we find no proof that the bracing in this particular case was too weak to endure the load it was designed to bear. The evidence shows that a great variety of opinions upon the best methods of bracing exist among men equally experienced in the business; and as there is no standard fixed by law or universal custom, it must at last come back to the simple question in each case, whether the method of bracing used in that case was sufficient for the purpose intended, and if it be sufficient, it is of no consequence that some other constructor would have used some other method. No boiler would probably ever be built if the different views of all men about the best way of constructing it had first to be reconciled. The specifications under which these boilers were built particularly provides for the manner in which their braces shall be secured to the roof of the boilers, but it leaves to the superintendence and control of the United States Engineer in charge, and the discretion of the boiler-maker, how they shall be secured at their lower ends, subject, however, to the condition that they shall be able to stand a water pressure of sixty pounds. In this case it appears that the specification is complied with so far as it prescribes the exact number of points of support overhead, and that the manner of securing the lower ends of the braces was the same as had been used on about eighteen others of these boilers with entire success, and such as was approved by the United States Inspector, and accepted by the department, and that it was sufficient to endure the test required by the contract. It is proved that more braces could have been put in, and that the boiler could have been made to endure two or three hundred pounds to the inch, if such had been the requisition of the specification; but if it had been, the calamity now so dreadful would have been intensified in horror, and we should probably have had no one living to tell the tale; for, when explosions do occur, their destructive force is in proportion to the strength of the boiler which restrained the pressure until it accumulated to the bursting point.

In the absence then of any evidence that the boiler was too weak to bear the pressure it was designed to carry, you will next inquire whether the pressure was gradually accumulated upon it above what it was able to endure. The testimony is conclusive. There certainly was not more than thirty-five pounds of pressure immediately before the explosion, as proved by the indication diagram; and if there had

SEE NINTH PAGE---SUPPLEMENT.

been thirty-nine and a half, the safety-valve would have blown off the steam. Pressure rises very slowly when an engine is running, and in the short time between Governor's Island and the Narrows, with the engine working, it would seem impossible that a bursting pressure could have been raised from 26½ pounds of steam; and if it were possible it would warn every one, first by the guage, secondly by blowing off at the safety valve below 40 pounds, and thirdly by blowing out the mercury guage at about 59 pounds; none of which events occurred. You are then brought to the only other explanation, and that is that the boiler exploded in the usual way in which such accidents do occur, and in consequence of low water. I don't propose to recapitulate the scientific testimony which you have heard in regard to the precise manner in which low water does lead to an explosion. It is conceded by all that when the water is low in a boiler, a great intensity of heat is accumulated in the steam which has been brought into contact with metallic surfaces highly heated, and that in that state it is called superheated steam, and is extremely dangerous; and that such a condition of the water and steam is always found to accompany an explosion. It is enough for us to know that low water will produce an explosion, even though science may not be able to trace with entire certainty every step of the process by which the result is produced. The circumstances which attend an explosion are an instantaneous and irresistible development of steam, which produces its effects "as if by the explosion of gunpowder," (to use the language of the distinguished Tyndall,) and does its work of destruction before its victims have time to escape, leaving its traces in the terrific energy with which it has torn apart the ties of iron which upon all known calculation were capable of bearing many times the strain that ordinary quantities of steam could impose upon them. Do we find these circumstances here? The boiler exploded within ten seconds after Capt. Fillebrown and the Chief Engineer stood by the gauge at the end of the cylinder not noticing any unusual pressure, and when the very moderate speed of the vessel (between 8 and 9 knots an hour) gave evidence of a very small amount of power in action upon the engine itself. The blowers were not running on the fires, and the Chief Engineer who was in a position where he could not observe the indications of the water-gauge upon the boilers, said that the engine was working very well. Up to this time the engine had been run, partly throttled off, and the steam which was at 29½ pounds pressure at Governor's Island, had run up to 34½ at the Narrows. Under these circumstances it is admitted by Mr. Sewell, the U. S. Engineer, and otherwise proved, that the engineer must have done one of three things—either allow the pressure to exceed the limit allowed, or open the furnace doors, or open the throttle-valve so as to still further increase speed, and which he did would seem to be free from doubt in the nature of things. The evidence is, and it seems to be a matter of common knowledge, that explosions from low water occur when the throttle-valve is opened, so as to increase the demand for steam upon the boiler, and so far at least to diminish the pressure and apparently the chances of an explosion; and all agree that under these circumstances the water which yet remain in the boilers rises into the superheated atmosphere above it, and is thrown upon the heated plates, which either, by the direct action of the fire, or by deriving their heat from the superheated steam itself, have acquired an excess of temperature above that which saturated steam itself possesses, and which are, therefore, able to yield some of their surplus heat to the finely divided water which rises in the shape of foam. As is usual in cases of explosions, the men who either innocently or carelessly produced them no longer bear witness on earth, and we must infer their probable conduct from the circumstances in which they were known to be placed, and the inducements which operated upon them. In this case the engine had been shut off to a certain extent in order to gain steam, and of course Mr. Cahill could have had no other object in accumulating pressure, except to use it when accumulated, and so find out the capacity of his engine when its powers were to be tested for the first time. In opening the valve, if he did it, Mr. Cahill would have been diminishing the pressure on his boilers, and if the water had been at its proper height the operation would have been entirely safe. He himself did not know where the water was in the boilers, as he had been conversing with the Captain for some time, and as it appears, taking indicator cards from the engine at a place where he could not possibly have known the condition of the water in the boilers, as Mr. Lawton has told us; and he had a right perhaps to infer that the boilers were as they should be, and more particularly so as it seems that he had not seen them operate on the trial at the dock, and might not have known their tendency to throw out their water with great rapidity. This brings us to the consideration of the probability that the water was low in the boilers. There has been no witness before us qualified, from his own knowledge, to give any testimony as to the exact condition of the water guages at the time of the accident, and we must look to circumstantial evidence in this regard also. Of that we are furnished with a great abundance, and of a most conclusive character. This boiler and engine were used at the dock for 96 hours, during which time the most extraordinary results were exhibited. The water worked out of the boilers into the engine, and so overboard, so freely that sometimes over a third of the cylinder would be filled with water, and the momentum of the machine would be suddenly arrested, as is proved by Mr. Mason, who had charge of the trial. On one occasion the quantity which suddenly came over from the boiler to the cylinder was so great that the piston was driven up the piston-rod about the sixteenth of an inch by compressing the water between the cylinder head and the piston, as proved by Mr. Riggin, who assisted on the trial. The danger of an explosion from low water at the dock was so great that the last witness refused to open the throttle valve, when requested to do so by the United States engineers on board, who represented that the contract required the engine to be run wide open. The witness said that he considered his own safety endangered, and should act on his own judgment. Mr. Bell, who took indicator diagrams at times during the trial, from the engine, says that the water worked out of the boilers so as to be heard striking in the cylinder frequently, when he was on board. Although the engines are arranged with a fresh water or "surface condenser," whose office it is to keep the boilers supplied with fresh water, the water became salt very soon and had to be blown out, as if the engine had no surface condenser. This was the condition of the *Chenango* when she was delivered into the charge of the second assistant engineer with assistants, who it appears had not witnessed these operations, in order to go to sea on duty. There is no difference of opinion among the engineers who have been examined on the subject, that a boiler in that condition was unsafe, and required extraordinary skill to avert an accident; and the question is whether that extraordinary skill was employed upon them. The young men in charge are not pretended to have possessed anything more than ordinary skill in their business, as their rank shows. In addition to these probabilities, thus established, there are other facts which cannot be concealed or deceive others in regard to this matter. The mercury-guage which was fitted and adjusted with the tell-tale set at zero, and from which no mercury could be expelled until the pressure exceeded forty-eight pounds to the square inch, was found by Mr. Powers, the Boiler Inspector of the City of Brooklyn, and by Mr. Dickerson, the witnesses who examined it in the presence of the jury, to have lost about five inches of mercury; so that the tell-tale stood about 2½ inches above the zero on the scale; while at the same time the water which is generally in the small pipe connecting the guage with the boiler had been all blown out, and was found on the atmospheric end of the mercury and in the tube above it. There is no way in which this mercury could have been expelled from this tube unless by a pressure of steam more than 48 pounds high; unless between the time of the explosion and the time of the examination in our presence the gauge had been taken down, some of the mercury poured out, and some dirty water poured into it: which possibility is negatived by the testimony of Mr. Sullivan, who swore that nothing had been touched until it was examined in our presence. The hair felt which covered the top of the boiler where it was ruptured was found burnt black and shriveled by excessive heat, a sample of which is produced before us, while the wood in immediate contact with it shows no scorching, and the witness told us that steam which is superheated by contact with hot iron will shrivel up animal fibers, like hair or leather, while it would not yet be hot enough to set fire to wood; but that saturated steam or steam no hotter than the water out of which it is made would only be 289 Fahrenheit hot at the pressure of forty pounds, and therefore not enough to burn hair. This is said to prove to a demonstration that the steam must have been superheated to a high degree; and it is admitted that unless the water was low no such effect could have been produced. It is also in evidence before you that the lead covering which was laid upon the outside of the boiler and outside of the felt was melted by the heat of the steam, and specimens have been shown you which were taken from the sheet lead immediately at the edge of the rupture, and which bear evidence of having been subjected to a melting heat. Steam at 600 Fahrenheit will melt lead, and it is said by witnesses that it is common in cases of explosions, and in cases where low water has not been followed by explosion, to find lead and solder melted by the hot steam. It is to be remarked that this boiler has been the subject of an official examination and report by engineers of the United States Navy, and had been inspected by great numbers of persons, including Mr. Martin (whose arrangement of it is charged as the cause of the explosion) yet no witness has attempted to explain how the lead could have been melted (unless, indeed, the suggestion of Chief-Engineer Sewell, that the tearing of the sheets created friction enough to melt itself, may be considered an explanation,) or the felt charred, unless by superinduced steam; and Mr. Martin himself, remarked that the only evidence of low water which he had seen was in the fact of burnt felt, of which he had picked up a sample and then had it in his pocket. It is apparent that the Engineer corps of the navy, as well as the persons whose plans are involved, have a deep interest in assigning some other cause than low water, since if it were low, it must have been so either from carelessness of Engineers or from inherent defects in the organization which baffled the ordinary skill of such persons as had the machine in charge; yet no attempt has been made to explain away the melted lead, or to reconcile its presence with the fact that there was enough water in the boiler. And as this is the ordinary cause of explosion, it would seem consequently the true one here—particularly since no evidence of any sort has been produced to substitute any other cause, and we are left to the mere suggestion, without proof, that possibly the braces might have been taken out by Mr. Cahill and not replaced, or possibly the cold water test which experience has shown to be infallible, has in this case proved a snare. Unfortunately there are other facts which point out very clearly the existence of an organic disease in these vessels, requiring the utmost vigilance to guard against—the presence of which is abundantly proved. A number of those vessels are just now coming out, and it so happened that on Saturday, the 16th, the day after this explosion, the *Pawtuxet*, having been run for 96 hours at the dock, was taken out on a trial trip from Providence. In the course of the run it became necessary to shut off of the steam from the engine from some cause, and thus the fact appeared that the water which had seemed to be abundant in the guages was low. Mr. Baker, an experienced engineer, who set up and ran the engine on her 96 hours trial, at once had the fires drawn from the furnaces as a measure of safety, the necessity of which, under the circumstances, Mr. Sewell admitted to you when on the stand; and it was found that the steam pump required twenty-two minutes to resupply the boiler with the water found wanting, although the guages had given no warning of its absence. But for Mr. Baker this accident would have probably had its counterpart; and so convinced of the danger of the machine was Mr. Baker that he refused to come to New-York in the vessel unless he had the control given him, and he has told us these facts and sworn to the danger. On the *Chenango* the experienced engineers who ran the engine at the dock have told us that they considered their lives in danger from the liability to low water; and so convinced were they of it, that they refused to open wide the throttle valve, though the United States engineers who were present insisted that the contract required the engine to be run wide open. Mr. Smith, the engineer who erected and ran the engine of the *Metacomet*, another of the same class, has proved here that the water could only be kept in her boilers by so setting the valves that they would not fully open when the engine worked, and that when these valves were ordered by Mr. Sewell to be set so as to open wider, and the vessel was run from the shop to the Navy-yard, the water worked so that the valves had to be put back to their original position, which was done by himself at the Navy-yard under orders from the chief engineer of the ship. The drawings of these engines have been produced before us, and the measurements made of the cubic feet of vacant space which existed in these cylinders between the valves when they are closed, and the piston when at the extreme end of the cylinder nearest the closed valves, and it appears that these spaces are great enough to hold more than 1,600 pounds of water at a revolution before they will be filled so as to arrest the motion of the piston as it approaches the end of the cylinder, and compel the opening of the relief valves, which are placed in each end of the cylinder to prevent the destruction of the engine by the confinement of the solid water in the cylinder; yet it appears here that even more than this quantity of water would at times come over from the boiler at a revolution, and that these self-acting relief valves had to be opened constantly by hand to permit the escape of this enormous quantity of water more freely than it could be avoided by the self-acting valves. When it is considered that only about nine pounds of water in the shape of steam are needed to make the ordinary revolution of these engines, and that, at times, they draw even more than three-quarters of a ton of water at a revolution, it is very easy to show how the boilers might be robbed of their water in a very few minutes and the attention of an ordinary man be eluded. The coal burned by the *Chenango* on her trial has been proved, and the amount of steam which that coal produced has been measured on the indicator diagrams which were taken on the trials, by which it is proved that in the form of steam these boilers only evaporate from three to four pounds of water to the pound of coal, whereas if they did not use up the heat by carrying it off from the boiler in hot water, they would evaporate seven or eight pounds of water into steam; and it is testified to here, and the calculations show upon the indicator diagrams themselves, that these engines must have been working out of the boilers, in water, on an average during the ninety-six hours of the trial, about six times as much hot water as steam. Of the accuracy of such calculation, based upon comparing the weight of coal burned with the cubic feet of steam used by the engine, you are perhaps better judges than I am; but it is to be remarked that these calculations have been on the table for several days challenging contradiction, and that they are not disputed. It is further proved here that a considerable number of these vessels, exactly like the *Chenango*, have been recently built and tried, and that they are now awaiting orders for sea; yet no witness has appeared before us to say that any of the others of these vessels have operated differently from those whose performance has been proved; although there is no want of proof that when these boilers are arranged with a high steam space above the ends of the tubes, and a steam chimney, they do not work out their water. It would have been much more instructive to us if the engineers who have run so many of these low roofed boilers had been produced, instead of those whose only experience has been with boilers not liable to that difficulty. We are informed by Mr. Sewell that a superheating apparatus has been applied to one of these double-enders, called the *Eutaw*, and it appears that a larger number of such appliances are being manufactured by order of the Navy Department, to be combined with these boilers in naval vessels, while at the same time a publication had been given in evidence, issued in 1863, under the authority of the Navy Department, in which this proposition is made: "The advantageous use of superheated steam appears to be confined to the case of bad boilers, * * * * and which prime badly," and this proposition is followed by the declaration that "There are insuperable objections to the use of superheated steam, even with bad boilers * * * * particularly on account of its danger and the complicated system of valves thereby entailed; for provision must be made for shutting off at a moment's notice, and resorting to the use of natural steam." It would seem, therefore, that when the Department resorts to the use of an apparatus pronounced dangerous, there could have been no less urgent reason for it than the one that is suggested in the book, which is to convert the water which is "primed" or worked over from the boiler into steam on its passage to the engine; and this, of course, admits the presence of a large amount of water between the boiler and the engine. The Secretary of the Navy was kind enough, in answer to my application, to promise me that Mr. Isherwood, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy should attend us, and give us the benefit of his knowledge and experience in our efforts to reach the cause of this melancholy disaster; and in reply to my subpœna, Mr. Isherwood himself sent me a telegram, fixing last Thursday as the day when we might expect him. On that day he was in New-York, as he had promised; but unfortunately he found the pressure of his onerous duties elsewhere too great to permit him to afford us the time for an examination. This I the more regret, as Mr. Isherwood might have satisfactorily explained to us the very urgent reasons which must have controlled him in selecting this species of boiler, which by their height are more liable to be struck by shot in action than if the tubes which are used to aid in the production of steam were placed behind or on one side of the furnace, as is usual, instead of on the top of the furnace, as in this case; and I was the more desirous of receiving this explanation after having heard read the report of the board of eminent engineers who were called by the Secretary of the Navy in January, 1863, to pronounce their opinion on these double-ender boilers, then to be constructed, and whose report has been produced before us, in which they say that "on the whole, we are compelled to consider the type of boiler used in these steamers, as inferior to the horizontal tubular boiler, which is generally used by other nations and by this country in the mercantile marine." But as Mr. Isherwood has been deprived of the opportunity of giving us this information by the pressure of his duties elsewhere, I am unable to give you any assistance in solving this difficulty. With these remarks upon the testimony, I propose to submit the further consideration of this sad case to your judgment. The effect of this investigation cannot fail to be very important in any aspect it may assume. The whole country is interested in knowing the true reason of this explosion. The victims of the disaster exceed in number those who have perished from any explosion which I can now call to memory; and, according to the opinion of both scientific and practical men, a repetition of it may be expected at any time to occur, so long as the combination which existed in the *Chenango* is used. Mr. Dickerson wrote a letter to Hon. Winter Davis, warning him of the danger when a trial trip was to be made on one of these vessels. Mr. Baker narrowly escaped destruction by explosion on another one, the very day after this accident, and he refused to go on the vessel unless with entire control; and the practical men who ran this engine at the dock absolutely refused to incur the risk which would be encountered in opening the boiler freely to the engine. Under these circumstances, we should be false to our duty either as citizens or as officers of the law, if we shrink from placing the responsibility where it belongs. You must guard your minds from being influenced by any other considerations than the testimony itself; and you have no right to find any verdict except one based upon established facts and according to established natural laws. If we should listen to other reasons than these, we might give any number of explanations which imagination could suggest. We find from the published statements that the Board of United States Engineers, which was convened by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to give their opinion on the cause of the calamity, reported that a defective vein in the sheet of boiler iron caused the accident, and I wished Mr. Isherwood's judgment on that, if we could have had it; yet no witness here has suggested that the explanation as possibly true, any more than that board suggested weakened braces the cause. And some have gone so far as to propose the possibility that foul means had been resorted to, such as the use of gunpowder. But we all know that boilers certainly do explode from low water, and that there are but few other causes for explosions known in the world, than those which depend upon low water. It is not very surprising perhaps, that among the great numbers of vessels used by the United States and placed in the hands of young men, who have had but little experience, and who are employed when there is a scarcity of engineers, on account of the great demand for the services of such men suddenly made by the navy, that an explosion should occur at some time; and if the machinery were of the ordinary kind, the accident would excite no unusual interest. But when it occurs on machinery peculiar in its construction and which had been condemned as inferior by an official board of the most eminent engineers in the country; and when it appears that these peculiarities have so exhibited their dangerous qualities as to alarm impartial and scientific men, and to induce them to foretel an accident of this kind; and when we find these peculiarities existing on a great number of other vessels just now coming into use, upon which the lives of our fellow-citizens are to be entrusted, then it is of serious consequence, and demands of us to raise a voice of warning in time to prevent any more such horrors as we have witnessed. Our brave men, who are willing to expose their bosoms to the enemy's shot, ought not to be subjected to the chances of a horrible death at the hands of their own friends, and in their own floating homes.

It is due to you, gentlemen, that I should refer to the treatment which you have received at the hands of the Police Commissioners. I believe all of you are tax-payers, and most of you are large property-owners. You were commanded in the name of the people of the State of New-York to investigate this case, and you obeyed. For over two weeks, night and day, you have given your valuable services to the people without a murmur. You had a right to expect that every assistance that could be rendered by the police would be given; but the Commissioners scorned your mandates and defied the law under which they hold office. In the name of common sense, what are our people taxed to pay policemen for if they are at liberty to refuse to assist in such cases as this? The law on this subject is so plain, that I am astonished the Commissioners permitted themselves to disregard it. Here it is: "All criminal processes issuing out of any court, or from any Judge or Justice of the Peace, in the City of Brooklyn, shall be served by a member of the police force, and not otherwise." This, you perceive, prevents all other officers from serving such processes; but the fact is, this office of Coroner has for years been so disgraced that nearly all respect for it has ceased, and the police, as well as others, regard it as a burlesque. I wish them to understand now, that so long as I am in the office it must be respected and its authority obeyed.

After the delivery of the charge, the jury adjourned till 7 P. M., and, after some hours' deliberation, again adjourned to some hour last evening. If a verdict were rendered it will be found in the regular edition.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Bushwhackers' Carnival in Western Arkansas—Murders—Fights Near Roseville—Horrible Mutilation of the Dead—Assassination and Capture, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, Sunday, April 17, 1864.

Since my last letter, a full chapter of horrors has been enacted. The policy of denuding this region of troops has met its ample illustration. The responsibility is frightful, and it is to be hoped that it will rest upon the right shoulders. Bushwhackers reign supreme in Western Arkansas. The few Federal troops left here are impotent to prevent them. Indeed, there is barely sufficient force to hold the few posts we occupy, and guard the forage and supply trains.

The result of this policy is to dissatisfy the loyal men with the policy of the Administration and of the Proclamation of Amnesty. They have reason to be. If, as fast as States like Arkansas accept the terms of that instrument, they are to be denuded of troops and left to the mercy of the guerrilla, its loyal people may well esteem themselves worse off than they were before such action. *Then* they were treated as rebels, and troops retained to keep them in subjection. *Now*, they, being loyal, are to fight the rebel majority, embittered still more by the action of the loyalists. That this is not too harsh let the following narratives of events occurring within ten days past testify.

In my last I gave some particulars of the Roseville fight. Having been put in possession of the reports of our officers, I am enabled to give more complete and authentic details. It is necessary also to make complete the narration of one of the most horrible barbarities on the border.

The Roseville fight occurred on the morning of the 4th. The attacking party consisted of the Thirtieth Texas Cavalry, 400 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Battles, and 50 guerrillas, under Titsworth. Our force was about 75 men of the Second and Sixth Kansas Cavalry, under Capts. Gardner and Goss. The balance of their command was out foraging. The pickets were driven in at 8 A. M. Our boys made barricades of cotton bales, and behind these, and in some log houses, met the enemy. The latter dismounted about half a mile from town, and advanced through the timber. They charged gallantly into the town, at the same time making flank movements. The fight was severe and gallant, both sides coming to the work bravely. Under the rapid fire of our Sharp's rifles the enemy finally fell back disordered, retreating in great haste. Eight or ten of their dead were left on the field, or found afterward. Eleven of their wounded were found, and are now in our hospital. Major Davenport and Lieut. Armstrong, of the Texas cavalry are also reported killed. The loss on our side was: Sixth Kansas Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Goss, three killed, five wounded; Second Kansas Cavalry, Company D, one killed and one wounded; Company E, four wounded. Total, four killed and ten wounded. The loss of the enemy, from what they abandoned and what they left, could not be less than fifteen killed and twenty-five wounded.

Dr. Prentiss, of the First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers, arrived at Roseville next day, from Gen. Steele's army, and took charge of the wounded. It was a fortunate circumstance, as the Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth, Dr. S. A. Fairchild, sent with an escort from this place, was most inhumanly butchered, after capture, by bushwhackers. Dr. Fairchild left Fort Smith on the 5th, with an escort of twenty-six men, under Lieut. McKibben, of the Sixth. Twenty-five miles south of this place it was reported that, the day before, 100 rebels passed through Charlestown. They passed a recently abandoned post about six miles further, and three miles further on, at the farm of a well-known bushwhacker, they were fired upon by about fifty men, stationed in a ravine. At the same time a large force was seen on each side of the road, endeavoring to surround the escort. Lieut. McKibben, seeing that was his only chance, directed the men to keep well together, and ordered a charge. With sixteen of the men he got safely through to Roseville, after a sharp fight and severe chase. Dr. Fairchild and eleven of the men fell into the hands of the enemy. On the next day the Lieutenant returned to the scene of the attack. The bodies of nine men were found in the road. Evidences were plenty of a severe struggle, but the appearance of the bodies was the most damning evidence of the fiendishness of the rebels. All of them were stripped of all clothing, and horribly mutilated. One man's head was beaten to a jelly, evidently with the butts of guns. Not a wound was found on him, otherwise than the blows on his head. Others had their ears and noses cut off, and three of the party were castrated. Next day, the doctor's body, and those of the other two, were found. The surgeon was shot through the head and shoulders, and his was the only one unmutilated. A woman was seen on horseback among the guerrillas as our men came in sight, who galloped off when the fight commenced. A woman living near the place says Dr. Fairchild told his captors the errand he was on, and entreated that he and his men should be treated as prisoners of war. They were answered by the assassins with curses and blows. They were reported to be led by Fitzwilliams, who, if anything, is more fiendish in character than Quantrell. Over two hundred loyal Arkansians were murdered by him in the vicinity of Fort Smith during the few weeks prior to the occupation by Gen. Blunt.

Another guerrilla band, under the lead of Buck Brown, surprised a party of ten men, belonging to the First Arkansas Cavalry, who were herding public stock near the Prairie Grove battle-field. The bushwhackers, twenty-one in number, were clothed in Federal uniform. They pretended to belong to the Thirteenth Kansas. The Arkansians were in a house and were called out by the disguised rebels. While conversing in a friendly way, they commenced firing and succeeded in killing and mortally wounding all but one, who escaped. There were five killed and four mortally wounded. This was on the 7th.

A party of Choctaw guerrillas, on the 13th, made a raid in the State, at Long Prairie, 12 miles from this place. They murdered two citizens, stripped four women stark naked, and plundered everything portable.

An old man, living ten miles below this place on the river, was called from his cabin at sundown, by three men, and without a word shot down. The ball pierced the lung, and the victim lived for four days. The murderers have been taken, and as the circumstances by which they were traced are a remarkable proof of the value of circumstantial evidence, and of the sagacity acquired by a detective. One of the secret police employed hereabouts was sent to investigate. He saw the wounded man and obtained all the description he could give, which was that the assassins were dressed in Federal uniform, and that the breath of one smelled strongly of whisky. This was the only clue obtained by Wheeler, the detective. Ten miles below the scene of murder lay a steamboat, waiting for a rise in the water. Wheeler found that a bar was kept on the boat, and that men dressed in the Federal uniform were in the habit of frequenting it. Knowing that no troops, other than the boat guard, were stationed in that vicinity, he made inquiry and found that on the day of the murder three men in uniform had been drinking there, and that they left early enough to give them time to reach the scene of murder. Acting on this, Wheeler arranged for a dance on the boat, with the expectation that the men he had "spotted" would be there. Of course the detective was on hand, and so was one of the assassins. He was arrested, and another traced and captured in the neighborhood. The third was arrested near Fayetteville. They were found to be men who, last Fall, came within our lines claiming to be conscripted deserters from the rebel ranks, and then were afterward enlisted, one in the Sixth Kansas, and the others in Arkansas regiments. The detective, after the arrest, had succeeded in tracing them step by step along the road, from the boat to the house where the murder occurred. The chain is complete, and no doubt exists of these men being the murderers.

A great deal of mischief has been done in this section by the wholesale enlistment of rebel deserters, claiming to be conscripted men. There is no doubt that between two and three hundred bushwhackers in this way succeeded in getting arms and clothing. A large amount of clothing has been found scattered through the country.

Lieut. McKibben found a man with a protection paper, who, under his butternuts, had on a pair of blue cavalry pants. A scout of the same command found, at the house of an old man, his two sons-in-law concealed, after the man's denial of their being in the house. Both had safeguards, and one acknowledged being a deserter from the Eighteenth Iowa, which regiment has been stationed here. The men found a uniform complete, two Prussian rifles and three shot-guns, concealed in a hollow tree near by. The men were taken to camp, but managed to escape that night.

Col. Judson has issued the following orders:

Headquarters District of the Frontier,
Department of Arkansas.
Fort Smith, Ark., April 13, 1864.

General Orders No. 17.—1. Major T. J. Hunt, First Arkansas Cavalry, will on receipt hereof proceed at once to the spot where the telegraph wire has been cut, and three miles of the same carried off, and burn all rebel property within one mile of the place where the wire has been taken.

2. And the next time the wire is cut the destruction of rebel property shall be extended to within five miles of the spot where the outrage was committed.

By command of Col. W. R. Judson.
H. C. Chase, Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

Head Quarters District of the Frontier,
Department of Arkansas,
Fort Smith, Ark., April 13, 1864.
[extract.]

General Orders, No. 17.—3.—Capt. John Gardner, Commanding Post at Roseville, will on receipt hereof, proceed at once with a proper escort to the spot where Surgeon Fairchild and twelve out of twenty five of his escort—all of my regiment—were inhumanly murdered, bodies stripped and barbarously mutilated, and destroy all rebel property of persons aiding or sympathising in that bloody deed, in that vicinity; and take no rebel prisoner in arms wearing Federal uniform. I also desire to call your attention to my order in relation to the robbing of Mr. Graves, near Charleston. If such outrages are continued there will be no homes left in this district for rebel families.

By command of Col. W. R. Judson
H. C. Chase, Lieut. and A. A. A. Gen.

If he would do as Gen. McNeil did, take the first bushwhacker found near or cutting the telegraph wire, and hang him to the nearest pole, it would probably be more beneficial. Gen. McNeil's action restrained the cutting of the wire for a long time.

From the Indian Territory we have but little news. Small guerrilla bands are reported in the southern part of the Choctaw Nation. Maj. Foreman, of the Third Indiana Regiment, commanding a detachment at Sculleyville, reports that cavalry tracks were numerous in the country over which he passed. Standwaitie is reported at Briantown and vicinity, on the Canadian. A party of his men came within a few miles of Fort Gibson, and took prisoners two men named Green and Hendrick. They killed the latter; the former was spared on account of some relationship between him and the wife of the leader of the party. They captured a negro, and sent two men to take him to camp. One stopped on the way at a spring, the other rode on. The negro seeing his opportunity when the guard stooped to drink, picked up his gun, blew out his brains, and jumping on the horse, rode into Fort Gibson.

The Ninth Kansas, Col. D. Lynde, is now on its way here, via Springfield. This is a fine cavalry regiment, numbering 1,180 men, freshly mounted and well armed. They are much needed, and will be of great service.

The weather here is very cold and dry, and the season backward. But little farming is being done. The river is at its lowest stage. Our supplies are meagre. A large number of Choctaws have come in and taken the oath of allegiance. They report their people as generally at home planting corn. "FED."

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE.

Changes in Commands—Narrow Escape of the Wabash from a Torpedo Explosion.

Hilton Head, S. C., Thursday, April 28, 1864.

Gen. J. P. Hatch arrived from Florida in the early part of the week. It is believed he will take command of the Department of the South within a day or two. The following orders were issued on his relinquishing the command of the Florida District:

Headquarters District of Florida,
Department of the South,
Jacksonville, Fla., April 20, 1864.

In compliance with instructions from department headquarters, the undersigned relinquishes command of the District of Florida.

Jno. P. Hatch,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

As will be seen by the annexed order, Gen. Wm. Birney succeeds Gen. Hatch:

Headquarters, District of Florida,
Department of the South,
Jacksonville, Florida, April 20, 1864.

General Orders No. 24.

I. The undersigned hereby assumes command of this District.

II. All orders issued previous to this date will continue in force until countermanded by competent authority.

III. The following named Officers are announced as the Staff of the Brig.-General Commanding, viz:

1. First Lieut. R. M. Hall, First U. S. Artillery, A. Asst. Adjt.-General.
2. First Lieut. D. V. Purington, Seventh U. S. C. T., Chief Quarter Master.
3. Capt. S. H. Sweatland, C. S., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
4. First Lieut. T. C. Vidal, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.
5. Surgeon S. W. Gross, U. S. V., Medical Director.
6. First Lieut. Chas. R. Suter, U. S. Engineers, Chief Engineer.
7. First Lieut. W. Burns, Jr., First N. Y. V. Engineers, Chief of Ordnance.
8. Lieut. Col. U. Doubleday, Third U. S. C. T., Chief of Artillery.
9. Capt. Lewis Ledyard Weld, Seventh U. S. C. T., Provost-Marshal.
10. Second Lieut. R. H. Waters, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Musters.
11. W. H. Dennis, U. S. Coast Survey, attached as Topographical Engineer.
12. Capt. P. F. Young, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteers, A. Aid-de-Camp.
13. Second Lieut. Henry E. Burton, Thirty-fifth U. S. C. T., Aid-de-Camp.

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

Col. J. B. Howell, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, has been relieved from the command of the Hilton Head District, and Col. W. W. H. Davis, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, appointed his successor.

Col. Redfield Duryee, of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, has been succeeded in the command of the post at Hilton Head by Col. Henry M. Hoyt, of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania.

Col. Davis' staff officers are as follows:

Maj. E. S. Rogers, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieut. John McCoy, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

The following are on the staff of Col. Hoyt:

First Lieut. James G. Stevens, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Post Adjutant; First Lieut. Edwin Fretz, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

On Monday night the United States frigate *Wabash*, off Charleston, narrowly escaped the disaster of having a torpedo exploded under her sides. The man on the lookout descried an object, some four hundred yards distant, approaching the frigate, and as the object neared it took the shape and general appearance of the newly-invented torpedo-vessels. The *Wabash* immediately slipped her cables and put out to sea. When moving off she fired thirteen shots at the torpedo, and as the latter was not again seen, it is believed it was sunk.

The torpedo-boats which the rebels now use, and are building for use in Charleston Harbor, are segar-shaped, and so constructed that only just the upper surface of the boat and the small pilot-house which surmounts it can be seen above the water. It is a well-known fact that the rebels have organized a regular marine corps for the express purpose of navigating these torpedoes. The boats can carry but two or three at a time, and those who hazard the adventure are of the most desperate character. It behooves the officers of the fleet to keep a sharp lookout night and day for these destructive machines, otherwise it is quite probable there will be some very unpleasant occurrences. WHIT.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

From the Palmetto Herald, April 28.

We learn that a force of from fifteen to twenty rebels, while scouting in Vincent's Creek, Morris Island, during the night of Friday last, were captured in their boats by our pickets, who were soldiers of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) troops. The prisoners did not seem at all disheartened at their capture, but, while professing loyalty to the rebel cause, openly expressed their satisfaction at being in Union hands, though they evidently did not relish the idea of being taken by negroes. They brought no very important news, but confirmed the reports that the armies for the defence of Richmond are being strengthened at the expense of more southerly points.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, May 2, 1864. }
2 o'clock, P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esquire, President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Keenan moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise forthwith the ferry lease, for ten years, from the foot of Grand-street, Williamsburgh, to the foot of Grand-street, New-York, with the ferry-houses, racks and appurtenances connected therewith; and be it further

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized, if he deem it necessary, to employ counsel, to enable him to collect the arrearages of rent due from the parties now occupying the above ferries.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair the engine of Company number Forty-six, the work to be executed forthwith, and the cost of the same not to exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-sixth-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to a point about seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby instructed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixth-avenue (from its present terminus) opened, according to law, to Harlem River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Resolved, That after this second day of May, the meetings of the Board of Councilmen be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at two o'clock, P. M.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be granted to Michael Reynolds to have and keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Councilman McGrath moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the truck of Hook and Ladder Company number Fourteen rebuilt, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution of the Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents, in full for bill of refreshments and trimming room, and so forth, for the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Abraham Depew for damages arising from change of grade, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then laid over.

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition of J. Hardorp, relative to change of grade of Forty-fifth-street, &c., and for compensation for damages.

Which was carried.

Pending the reading of the same.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the further reading be suspended, and the paper referred back to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

Councilman Webster moved that the paper be referred to a Special Committee.

Which was lost.

Councilman Webster moved that the paper be laid on the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Webster moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Law.

Which was lost.

Councilman Brandon moved that the paper be laid over and printed at length in the minutes.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to Patrick O'Brien to keep a fruit stand on the sidewalk opposite number three hundred and forty-six Bowery, the permission hereby granted to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Griffen & Romaine to place and retain a fruit stand on the corner of South and Beekman streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Opdyke—

Whereas, Doubts have arisen in regard to the validity of the conveyance of the property known as Fort Gansevoort, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and

Whereas, It is believed that the City has never been divested of its title to said property; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel of the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to institute a suit of ejectment, and to take such other proceedings as may be necessary to fully test the title to said property; and also

Resolved, That the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council be and they are hereby directed not to execute any bonds of the City for the purchase of any right pretended to have been acquired under the sale of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said property known as Fort Gansevoort, and that the Comptroller be and he hereby is directed not to deliver any such bonds as have been or may be executed until the further order of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law Department.

Report of the Committee on Finance, with resolution to donate the sum of two thousand dollars to the Industrial School in Forty-second-street.

Which was laid over.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were here read and approved.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble in relation to the decease of Commodore William David Porter, of the United States Navy, with resolutions: First, that this Common Council, the representatives of the people of the City of New-York, do sincerely lament and deplore the loss of the gallant and intrepid Commodore William David Porter, and we hereby tender to his afflicted family our sympathy and condolence in their bereavement; Second, that in consideration of our respect for the memory of the deceased, the Committee on National Affairs of both Boards of the Common Council be directed, in behalf of the municipal authorities, to take charge of the funeral rights and ceremonies; that the use of the Governor's room in the City Hall be tendered for the reception of the remains of the deceased; that the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body, with their staves of office draped in mourning, and that the flags on the City Hall and other public buildings be displayed at half-mast on the day set apart for the obsequies; and Third, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be engrossed and framed, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council, and presented to the family of the deceased.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—23.

Resolution, reciting that Culver Patterson was duly appointed one of the Commissioners of Deeds for the City of New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1864; that the name of Patterson, by clerical error, was changed to Petterson, with resolution that the Clerk insert in the list of appointments for Commissioners of Deeds the name of Culver Patterson, and strike out Culver Petterson, hereby confirming the appointment of Culver Patterson.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to Owen Keenan to construct and maintain a watering-trough in front of his premises, at the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, reciting that an ordinance was adopted to regulate, grade and flag Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; that the curb and gutter stones require to be reset, and such requirement was not included in the ordinance; with resolution that the ordinance for regulating and grading Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be amended by adding the following, to wit: "And the curb and gutter stones be reset, where necessary."

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to provide for the members of the present Common Council the usual badge or insignia of office, together with the usual or customary books, maps and stationery.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to set and reset, at the earliest possible day, the curb and gutter stones on Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, wherever the same may be necessary, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William S. Briggs, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full payment for carriages furnished on occasion of the funeral obsequies of the late Matthias S. Gooderson, the amount to be charged to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that Robert M. Strebeigh be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of James G. Cooper, resigned, instead of James M. Cooper, as before passed by this Board.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Ellen McLaughlin to keep a shutter-box on the sidewalk opposite her premises, number two hundred and seventy-three Hudson-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Leitch, McHugh and Shields to deliver and receive goods in front of their premises, numbers eighty-four Fulton and forty-seven Gold-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Dennis Scully to place and keep a small fruit stand on the northeast corner of Broadway and Wall-street, the permission hereby given to continue only during the will and pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Michael Reynolds to keep a stand on the northwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that permission be given to Mosely & Company to place a small sign in front of their premises number one hundred and six Third-avenue, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the ordinance herein named be amended by striking out the names of Charles McNeill, Jacob F. Oakley and William A. Dooley, and inserting instead thereof the words, "The Board of Assessors," viz.:

Ordinance that One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenue, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set therein, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done; approved June thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance that the sidewalks on the south side of Fifty-fifth-street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, be flagged and reflagged where necessary; approved October seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance that the sidewalks on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, be flagged; approved December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance that Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, be regulated and graded; approved January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Ordinance that Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue, be regulated and graded, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof; approved April twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Joseph Simion to keep a small stand for the sale of fruit in Astor-place, southwest corner of Fourth-avenue, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Haight Brothers to erect a tin awning in front of their premises, number three hundred and eighty-nine Bowery, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Bruce and Cook to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalks in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and eighty-six, one hundred and eighty-eight, and one hundred and ninety-two Water-street, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the following ordinances be amended by striking out the name of Charles McNeill and inserting instead thereof the name of Loren Jones as an assessor, therein:

Ordinance to regulate and grade Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River; approved April twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Ordinance to regulate and grade Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; approved December ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Ordinance to fill sunken lots in One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, and First and Second avenues; approved November five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Councilman Brandon moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words, "names of Charles McNeill and inserting instead thereof the name of Loren Jones as an assessor therein," and inserting in lieu thereof the words following: "names of Charles McNeill, Jacob F. Oakley, and William A. Dooley, and inserting instead the words thereof, 'the Board of Assessors,' viz.:"

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Webster called up General Order number two hundred and nine, being a report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to sell to the United States Government, the engine formerly used by Engine Company number Thirty-one, and that three hundred and fifty dollars of the money received on account of said sale be refunded to the said Company, being the amount expended by them on said engine, and that the amount be paid to the order of the Foreman of said Company.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jacques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number two hundred and twenty-two, being a resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of sundry persons for the amounts set opposite their names.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Heffernan called up General Order number one hundred and thirteen, being a resolution that the sunken lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street, one hundred feet west of Avenue A, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Gross called up General Order one hundred and eleven, being a resolution that the sunken lots on the south side of Fifteenth-street, one hundred feet west of avenue A, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioners.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order one hundred and forty-six, being a report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, the property-owners to pay the entire expense, and the annexed ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

The report was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—23.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hagerty moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Wednesday, fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Councilman Russell called up General Order number one hundred and eighty-five, being a report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Rev. S. A. Mulledy, pastor of the Saint Lawrence Church, for the sum of eight hundred and sixty dollars, and interest to date, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Church: the amount to be applied by the said Rev. S. A. Mulledy in payment of an assessment on the property of the said Church for opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, and to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Councilman Hagerty moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Hagerty, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Fitzgerald—11.

Negative—Councilmen Brophy, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Opdyke, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—11.

Councilman Webster moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that the resolution be referred to the Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

Councilman Jaques moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Law Department.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Fitzgerald, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Opdyke, Brandon, Brice, Russell—8.

Whereupon the President (pending the consideration of the above paper) declared the board adjourned until Wednesday, fourth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 325 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Island, N.Y.

ALL IMPORTANT SURGICAL CASES, also piles, fistula, stricture, stone in the bladder, &c., deformities of eyes, nose and face, successfully treated by
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
Operating and Consulting Surgeon,
No. 691 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METAL—White rags, 10 cents per pound; colored and woolen 3 cents per pound; books and newspapers, 7 cents per pound; old brass, 22 cents per pound; old copper and pewter, 28 cents per pound; lead, 8 cents per pound; at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 4 Wall-st.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the distribution of
THE NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This is a forty years' loan at 5 per cent. per annum, *interest and principal, by special act of Congress, made payable in Gold*, and also by special act this loan is *exempt from taxation*.

Parties subscribing at this bank may receive coupon bonds immediately with clean coupons from March 1, by paying the earned interest in currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium on the coin, or they may by little delay receive bonds with interest commencing on the day of subscription.

The same rule will also apply to registered stock, except that it cannot be delivered within some days after subscription.

Parties subscribing either way for redistribution will be allowed ⅛ per cent. commission.

The Secretary of the Treasury instructs this bank as follows:

The first National Bank of the City of New-York, of which you are President, is authorized to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds are of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 denominations.

Payments may be made in legal tender and National Bank notes, or checks and drafts on any bank in this City, that will pay on demand or at one day's notice.

Address
JAMES CURPHEY,
Cashier First National Bank,
New-York.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNES; collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, April 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $25,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, pursuant to the law passed by the Legislature March 10, 1864, and under the resolution passed by the Common Council April 11, 1864. Bonds to be of $500 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable as follows, viz.: January 1, 1866, $2,500; January 1, 1867, $2,500; January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1869, $2,500; January 1, 1870, $2,500; January 1, 1871, $2,500; January 1, 1872, $2,500; January 1, 1873, $2,500, with semi-annual interest, payable July 1 and Jan. 1, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York. Coupons due July 1, 1864, will be stamped with the amount due from date of payment. Bids should state the amount proposed to be paid for each one hundred dollars. The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
EDWARD H. BROWN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, May 2, 1864.

First National Bank of Jersey City, Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Messrs. O'BRIEN BROTHERS, bankers, No. 33 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this Bank.
M. SANDFORD, Cashier. J. S. FOX, President.

MINING STOCKS,

as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Capital.....$5,000,000

By the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the NATIONAL TEN-FORTY LOAN, issued under an act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government," approved March 3, 1863.

THIS LOAN IS redeemable after ten and payable forty years from date, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum Interest and principal payable in coin. Subscriptions to the above must be made in lawful money of the United States, and the accrued interest paid in coin or in National currency, adding fifty per cent. premium until further notice.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.
R. G. ROLSTON, Assistant Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

[L. S.] (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE RHODE ISLAND MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the Rhode Island Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before such meeting.
H. P. DUNCAN,
DAVID S. OGDEN,
Two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 9 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.

On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.

Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.

By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO.,
ST. LOUIS, April, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS and Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. All the transfer books of the Company, both of bonds and stocks, will be closed on the 6th May until the 6th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES converted into the 6 PER CENT. BONDS of 1881 on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
U. S. SECURITIES
of all Descriptions,
purchased and for Sale.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
bought and Sold on Commission.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON WASHINGTON and all other points of the United States and Canada at low rates and with quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
converted into 1881 Bonds.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS made by Banks, Bankers and individuals, subject to draft at sight.

U. S. "10-40" LOAN.

Subscriptions received
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS

Bought and sold by W. O. RUGGLES,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Western Union Telegraph, }
Independent Telegraph, } for sale.
United States Telegraph, }

THE NEW-YORK AND NOVA SCOTIA GOLD COMPANY.

The stockholders are hereby notified that the annual election of officers to serve the ensuing year will take place at their office, No. 3 Hanover-st., on Tuesday, the 10th of May, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.
D. C. HEWSON, Secretary.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this bank will receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS, authorized by the Act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent. a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer, and will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin (or in United States notes or the notes of National Banks, adding 50 per cent. for premium until further notice,) from the 1st day of March, until the day of subscription and payment; or subscriptions can be made, bearing interest from date, without the payments of interest from the 1st of March, and premium thereon.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers and brokers.
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st., are authorized to receive subscriptions for this bank.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Mariposa Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of deciding upon the increase, and increasing the amount of the capital stock of the said Company, by an addition of twenty thousand shares to the one hundred thousand shares already issued, making, with such increase, a total capital of one hundred and twenty thousand shares, at the par value of one hundred dollars a share, amounting, altogether, to twelve millions of dollars, in order that the floating debt of the company may be paid, and the mining and other resources of its estate may be more completely and expeditiously developed.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES HOY,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
Majority of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY, held the 28th ultimo, the following persons were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz.:

W. P. Palmer,	Sidney Mason,	John Steward,
Rufus L. Lord,	Peter Cooper,	W. W. DeForest,
Thos. Barron,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jas. B. Johnson,
Richard Tighe,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Henry Balis,
Henry Elsworth,	James Colles,	Rich. Mortimer,
Aug. H. Ward,	L. S. Suarez,	R. H. Browne,
E. D. Morgan,	John Caswell,	Ed. J. Woolsey.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. P. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties concerned, that a sale has been reported to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, by the Central Ohio Railroad Company to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company of the undivided half of the line of its road between Columbus and Newark, pursuant to the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in such cases, and that the same will stand confirmed by the court at next June Term thereof, unless exceptions be filed, on or before the first day of June next. By order of the court.
H. J. JEWETT, Receiver of C. O. R. R. Co.
ZANESVILLE, O., April 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE G. W. R. CO. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, will be held at the office of the company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second THURSDAY of May next, for the election of three Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 69 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B OGDEN, President.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR the increase of the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this Office on the 2d May and closed on the 16th. By order,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1864.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 10th May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from 5th to 10th May, inclusive.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of said company in Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the increase to the capital stock of said company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said company to be converted into stock.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d day of April, and open on the 5th day of May.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
CLEVELAND, March 28, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS OF the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for $35 each, due 1st of November, 1863, are supposed to have been lost in transmission by mail. Series B. Nos. 4,720, 4,721, 4,722, 4,723, 4,726. Payment has been stopped, and all persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating the same. HENRY JAMES, No. 211 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED to pay cash for University Bonds of the State of Minnesota. R. B. GRAVES, No. 153 Chambers-st., N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY.
MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.
CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, JR., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
CARLOS PIERCE, Boston.
President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York will be held at the bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., on THURSDAY, May 5, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance of the shareholders is requested.
WALDO HUTCHINS,
Chairman.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
(Late with Fisk & Hatch,)
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 Loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. one year six per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness, and to the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, with prompt returns.

ARTHUR ROBINSON. I. G. OGDEN, Jr.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK:	BOSTON:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Hon. S. H. Walley, President of the RevereBank
Bank of the Commonwealth	Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Bankers.
PHILADELPHIA:	
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers.	
E. S. Whelen & Co., Bankers.	

WASHINGTON:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
J. B. Hutchinson & Co., Bankers.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
⅛ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS. A liberal commission will be allowed parties subscribing at this Bank.
D. L. ROSS, President.
JOHN H. STOUT, Cashier.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular Loan, are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, and to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

D. S. GILBERT, late Paying-Teller Bank of the Republic.
F. S. ENTZ, late with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

GILBERT & ENTZ,
STOCKS, BONDS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
Bought and Sold at the Board of Brokers,
Nos. 57 Exchange-place and 19 Broad-st.

References: Bank of the Republic; Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Messrs. Bucklin, Crane & Co.; Messrs. H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

THE NEW ISSUE OF
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP,
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP,
Purchased by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD 5th inst., for sixteen directors, constituting the first class, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to hold office for three years:

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH,
FREDERICK TRACEY,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
HENRY W. PECK,
GEORGE N. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS H. FAILE,
ABIEL A. LOW,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MERRITT TRIMBLE,
FREDERICK WOOD,
GEORGE R. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS H. STOTT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and CLEAYTON NEWBOLD, Esq., Vice-President.
W. A. BREWER, Jr., Secretary.

HARRIOT, PARKER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

REFERENCES—Jacob Campbell, Esq., President Pacific Bank; John Parker, Esq., Cashier Phenix Bank; A. Masterton, Esq., Cashier Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank; J. D. Vermilye, Esq., New-York; Sherwood Stirling, Esq., President Bridgeport City Bank; Wm. M. Vermilye, Esq., Banker; H. T. Morgan & Co., Bankers; H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, Bankers; Merriam & Bell, Bankers; John Whitehead, Esq., Vice-President Sun Insurance Co.; A. W. Chapin, Esq., President Massasoit Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.; S. C. Harriot, Esq., President Greenwich Insurance Co.

NOTICE.—AN ASSESSMENT OF ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE is hereby called in on each share of the stock of the Teal Lake Iron Mining Company, payable on or before the tenth day of June, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st., New-York. The Transfer-book will be closed on the 1st proximo. By order of the Board.
J. FRANK BERNARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 2, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.—E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., March 16, 1864.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on the 23d day of April next, at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York City, and until the 21st day of May next, and after the latter date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The Company's Stock Transfer Books will be closed on the 13th day of April next and remain closed until the 25th day of April.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, April 25, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the full shares of the capital stock of this company, (except stock issued on conversion of bonds, and upon that a pro rata dividend,) has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable at this office on the 10th day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of May, both inclusive. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, April 26, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due the first of May next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
W. JOYCE, } Roads.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps, authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy.....$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy..$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps.....$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,
No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N.,
No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,
No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N.,
No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C.,
No. 18 Bowery.
WM. WALLACE, Lieut., U. S. Marines.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.—FAMILIES breaking up housekeeping or changing their residences, or any person having books, pamphlets or newspapers to spare, will greatly benefit the soldiers in hospital by sending them to the Women's Central Association for Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For grading Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Seventieth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

For filling sunken lots in and between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, near Second-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Sixty-first-street, north side, near Tenth-avenue, known as Ward numbers One and Five, to Ten, all inclusive in block number One Hundred and Fifty.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

Also, all the lots included in the westerly half of blocks number Two Hundred and Twenty-eight and Two Hundred and Twenty-nine, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, near Second avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES. }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 4, 1864.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CITY INSPECTOR, calls the attention of Ferry Masters, Railroad Conductors, Steamboat Captains, and all others connected with transportation from this City, to their liability to a fine of $250 for carrying out of the City the body of any deceased person without the written permission of this department, whether such deceased person shall have died within the City, or whether the body shall have arrived in the City merely in transit to some other place. Any violation of the City ordinances in this respect will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor April 25, 1860.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
April 16, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City:

Cavalry Trowsers.
Veteran Reserve Corps' Jackets, sky blue.
Knit Shirts.
Service Chevrons.
Mosquito Bars.
Haversacks.
Burlaps for baleing.

Samples or specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for. They will submit, with their proposals, a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed, for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing" (here insert the article bid for) and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No, 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE DYING DRUMMER," one of the sweetest songs ever published:

CHORUS—Have you come to see your darling
Die upon the battle-field,
Far from home, so sad and lonely,
Have you come your boy to shield?

"This hand never struck me, Mother," a very touching and beautiful song, suggested by seeing a little girl take the hand of her dead brother, and looking at her mother through her tears, said, "This hand never struck me, mother."

The above songs are from the pen of the popular composer, Mrs. Parkhurst, and are perfect gems. Price, 30 cents each. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

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100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, melodeons, Alexandre and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at great bargains for cash; price from $60 to $200. New seven-octave pianos, at $225, $250, $275, $300, and up to $700. One seven-octave second-hand grand piano, price $700 new, will be sold for $300, or rented for $10 per month. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

SOLDIER'S HAPPY RETURN—MAZOURKA descriptive Faust March, Marguaritte Valse—Faust. Each 30 cents.

NEW CONCERTINA BOOK—Containing full instructions and popular music. 50 cents.

NEW ACCORDEON BOOK—Over 200 pieces music. 50 cents.

Silk Italian Violin Strings 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—JAS. PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has reëstablished himself in the piano-forte business and invites attention to a fine stock of pianos at his warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY OF style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone, or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—33,000 now in use. Price-list sent free on application.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL,
ALBANY, N. Y.

The furniture, lease, &c., of this well-known and popular Hotel, will be disposed of on VERY FAVORABLE TERMS if early application is made, as the proprietor contemplates forming other business connections. Application may be made by letter, or to the undersigned, at Congress Hall, Albany.
JAS. L. MITCHELL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered, must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186–, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
————

Brig.-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present at the opening of bids, if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, May 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.:

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Eighty-fourth street between Avenues A and B.

For resetting curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-eighth street between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, curb and guttering Little Twelfth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating and grading, curb and guttering West-street between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighteenth street, between Avenue A and East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.

For curbing guttering and flagging Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging westerly side of Seventh-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Greenwich-avenue; also, easterly side of Greenwich-avenue, from West Twelfth-street to Seventh-avenue.

For flagging, full width, Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For filling between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and Third and Lexington avenues.

For rebuilding pier Number Forty-six, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, April 23, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person making the same, the date of its presentation and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, May 16, 1864, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Fifty-second street, from Seventh-avenue to west side Broadway; sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker to near Minetta-lane; sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to near Seventh-avenue; sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to near Henry-street, and sewer in Monroe-street, between Market and Pike streets; also, for laying cross-walks in Avenue A, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First avenue, at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second avenue, at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets: also, for cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, on the easterly side, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh street; and also, for cross-walks in First avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first-street, and for a trap-block pavement in Fifty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Specifications and blanks for the proposals can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEVENS, }
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, until the 5th day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry and bridging on the branch line of said road from Mendota to St. Paul.

The work comprises a large amount of sand-rock excavation, and the masonry and superstructure of a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the same date, the work of completing the grading, masonry and bridging on the main line of said road, from Farribault to the Iowa State line, (57) fifty-seven miles, will be contracted for.

The work upon the branch line is of a very heavy character, and is worthy the attention of responsible contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, in cash, and bids received for the work in small or large quantities, the company reserving the right to reject any bids not satisfactory as to price or as to the responsibility of the parties making the same.

For information with regard to said work, application may be made to the Company's Chief Engineer, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of its presentation and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of FRIDAY, May 13, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street; also, in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; and also in Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and for the construction of the following sewers, to wit: In Seventieth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also, in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, with branch in Fifty-ninth-street, to near Second-avenue; also, in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; also, in Oliver-street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street; and also in Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerks at this office.
THOS. STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 2, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PARKERSBURGH, Va.,
April 29, 1864.

The Baltimore and Ohio, and Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Companies will receive sealed proposals at this office, until the 13th day of May next, for the mason work of the Railroad Bridge to be built over the Ohio River at Parkersburgh, West Virginia.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office, at Parkersburgh. The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments monthly, in cash, with proper reservation as security for the fulfillment of the contract.

This will be an extensive work, well worth the attention of first-class contractors.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH, Engineer.